

Virginia State Capitol, City of Richmond, Virginia

**APPLICATION FOR INCLUSION OF A PROPERTY
IN THE U.S. WORLD HERITAGE TENTATIVE LIST**

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23228**

March 30, 2007

APPLICATION FOR INCLUSION OF A PROPERTY IN THE U.S. WORLD HERITAGE TENTATIVE LIST

PURPOSE OF THIS APPLICATION

The National Park Service Office of International Affairs is working together with the George Wright Society to draft the new U.S. World Heritage Tentative List (Tentative List) of sites that will serve as the inventory of properties in the United States which the U.S. considers suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List. The Tentative List is being prepared with the involvement of property owners and other stakeholders, including the public, to guide U.S. nomination of future sites for inscription on the World Heritage List.

This **Application** is available to be filled out on a strictly voluntary basis by or for property owners of nationally important sites. Information provided by all the submitted applications will form the foundation for Department of the Interior decisions on which sites to include in the new Tentative List. Property owners who wish their properties to be considered for addition to the U.S. Tentative List must submit their completed applications on or before April 1, 2007.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Background:

The World Heritage Convention was initiated in 1973 to organize international cooperation for the recognition and protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage, first and foremost for sites inscribed in the World Heritage List established by the Convention, but also for all the heritage of humanity. The World Heritage Convention today has 182 signatory countries.

World Heritage Sites are internationally recognized through UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) as the most outstanding examples of the world's cultural and natural heritage. Currently, there are 830 World Heritage Sites in 138 countries. There are 20 World Heritage Sites in the United States, of which 8 are designated for culture and 12 for nature. The U.S. is among the top 10 of countries in terms of the number of sites on the World Heritage List.

A Tentative List is a national list of natural and cultural properties that a country believes appear to meet the eligibility criteria for nomination to the World Heritage List. It is an annotated list of candidate sites which a country intends to nominate within a given time period. (A section of the World Heritage Centre's website, which is accessible at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelist>, provides information on the Tentative List process and access to the current lists of other countries.)

The U.S. is now updating its Tentative List to serve as a guide for at least the next decade (2009-2019) of U.S. nominations to the World Heritage List. The Tentative List will be structured so as to meet the World Heritage Committee's December 2004 request that any

one nation nominate no more than two sites per year, at least one of which must be a natural nomination. The number of individual sites planned to be included in the new U.S. Tentative List may be somewhat larger than 20 to permit discretion in selecting nominations and because some sites may become grouped together as a single nomination, e.g., to represent jointly an important historical theme or shared ecological relationship.

Introduction:

The National Park Service Office of International Affairs, working on behalf of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks of the Department of the Interior and together with the George Wright Society, is soliciting recommendations of sites to be considered for the inventory of properties, which the U.S. considers suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List. This document provides both a general explanation of the project to prepare the new Tentative List and an **Application**, which is designed to solicit public participation in the process to develop the new list. Additional information appears in the document “U.S. World Heritage Tentative List: Questions and Answers.” Directions to sources of detailed advice are also provided there.

(<http://www.nps.gov/oia/topics/worldheritage/faqtentativelist.htm>).

To have a property be considered for possible inclusion on the Tentative List, the property owner or the owner’s authorized representative must complete the attached **Application** and submit it no later than April 1, 2007. The National Park Service will use the submitted information to help determine whether a property meets the legal prerequisites for World Heritage nomination and otherwise appears to be a strong candidate for nomination during the next decade. If a property is selected for possible inclusion in the Tentative List, the owner may be asked to provide additional information on a case-by-case basis. The Department of the Interior will make the final determination of which sites to include in the U.S. Tentative List.

This **Application** is available on request. It is also being distributed to all who have previously requested it. In addition, it is available on the Office of International Affairs website at <http://www.nps.gov/oia/worldheritage.application.htm> and on the George Wright Society webpage at <http://www.georgewright.org>.

The Tentative List prepared through this process will be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior through the Secretary of State to the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO by February 1, 2008. The United States will become eligible to begin the process of nominating any of the sites contained in the new Tentative List for inscription to the World Heritage List starting in February 2009. The new Tentative List will supersede a similar list of sites, previously referred to as the Indicative Inventory that was completed in 1982.

Legal Property Rights:

Inclusion of a property in the U.S. Tentative List or the World Heritage List does not in any way affect the legal status of, or an owner’s rights in, a property. Final inclusion of a

property in the World Heritage List includes recognition that the property remains subject to all U.S. laws applicable to the property.

APPLICATION PROCESS

U.S. law and program regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations 73) require that **all property owners must concur in any World Heritage nomination and in any proposal that their property be included in the U.S. Tentative List.** Thus, to be eligible for proposing a property for the new Tentative List, an application must include the signatures of all the owners or their representatives.

In the event that owners of properties that are included in the Tentative List change their minds as to whether they wish their properties to be considered, their properties will be withdrawn from the Tentative List and corresponding adjustments will be made in the composition of the Tentative List.

First Step: Completion of Questionnaires:

Only owners or those authorized by owners may apply. Applicants must use the accompanying **Application**, which may be submitted electronically by e-mail, on paper by mail or fax, or by mailing a compact disc containing a MS Word file.

Only a single copy is required. Please provide the necessary information if you would like receipt of the **Application** to be acknowledged.

E-mail submissions should be sent to:

jcharleton@contractor.nps.gov

Mailed submissions should be sent to:

**U.S. World Heritage Tentative List Project
Office of International Affairs (0050)
1201 Eye Street, NW, Suite 550A
U.S. National Park Service
Washington, DC 20240**

Faxed submissions should be addressed to U.S. World Heritage Tentative List Project and faxed to:

Fax: 202-371-1446

To receive full consideration, completed **Applications** must be returned on or before April 1, 2007.

Second Step: National Park Service Evaluation of Applications and Consultation with Owners

Only properties whose owners submit, or authorize to have submitted on their behalf, complete **Applications** will receive full evaluation for possible final inclusion in the Tentative List.

The National Park Service Office of International Affairs will notify owners of properties that appear, based on professional staff evaluation of the initial **Application**, to be the most likely candidates for inclusion in the Tentative List. Depending on the number of responses received and an assessment of other factors, including the completeness and accuracy of the information submitted, those owners may be asked to correct or amend their original **Applications**. Joint revision of **Applications** may be recommended in some cases, if it is being suggested that some properties be grouped for inclusion together. Owners of properties which are selected for the second step of the process should be notified by May 1, 2007, with an estimated deadline for their further responses of June 15, 2007.

Owners whose properties are not recommended for further consideration for inclusion in the Tentative List will also be notified of the results and provided with a statement of the reasons their properties were not included. Owners who disagree with an initial recommendation by the National Park Service that their properties not be selected for inclusion in the Tentative List may submit a written response, which will be provided to the next level of reviewers of the draft Tentative List for their consideration.

Third Step: Developing the Tentative List:

The National Park Service recommendations will receive additional reviews, including comments by interested organizations and members of the public. After these reviews, the Secretary of the Interior, through the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks and in accordance with the World Heritage program regulations, will approve and finalize the official U.S. Tentative List and forward it to the U.S. Department of State for submittal to the World Heritage Committee by February 1, 2008. An accompanying report will explain in detail the process and reasoning by which the sites included in the final Tentative List were selected.

Evaluation Criteria:

The criteria that will be used in evaluating and selecting sites for inclusion in the Tentative List will include the World Heritage criteria, obtaining a good balance among types of sites, and technical judgment, based on past experience, of which sites are most likely to be favorably received by the World Heritage Committee and its Advisory Bodies.

Some criteria for selecting sites will involve the scholarly process of identifying “gaps” and reviewing and conducting comparative studies of related types of sites. Comparative studies conducted by the World Heritage Committee’s Advisory Bodies on the listing of sites—IUCN (the World Conservation Union) and ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites) will be carefully consulted. Because these studies leave unaddressed many types of

sites, such as marine sites and multi-national nominations, it will be difficult in the short term to achieve a well balanced list for closing “gaps” in the U.S. list, especially given the small number of sites that will be nominated during the next decade.

Another factor in the selection process is that it is not possible to predict in advance how many owners will complete **Applications** requesting that individual properties be considered for the new Tentative List and how quickly nominations for those properties that are selected can be finalized and submitted. The number of **Applications** that are returned will affect the task of grouping sites and developing a long-term schedule for their consideration.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE U.S. TENTATIVE LIST

Once the new Tentative List has been established, it may not be feasible or practical to develop a schedule of the sequence for nominations that might be offered in particular years. There are a number of considerations that will impact that process including changes over time in Administrations and the need to consider owners who have already requested inclusion—in some cases a number of years ago--and who have already expended substantial efforts toward nominating their sites.

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS APPLICATION

Before completing the body of the **Application**, please review the next few pages that deal with “Prerequisites” to determine if you should proceed.

This **Application**, designed to obtain key information about properties being proposed for inclusion in the U.S. World Heritage Tentative List, is a simplified version of the World Heritage nomination form (**Format**) (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/nomination>) used to nominate properties to the World Heritage List. A few questions have been added at the beginning to make it appropriate for use in the United States.

Please use this **Application** as a template. If you prepare it on a computer, you should be able to open up space between the questions so that you can avoid the use of continuation sheets. You should also feel free to adapt the language of the questions and your responses to fit the circumstances of the site or sites that you are proposing (as, for example, plural rather than singular forms).

Please try to complete the **Application** as fully as possible. If you do not know or are not sure about how to respond to a certain question, please indicate that you do not know the answer by noting that it is “unknown” or “uncertain,” rather than not responding at all.

For this **Application**, it is not necessary for you to include documentation in the form of full footnotes and bibliography, but please do give the source of any key quotations upon which you are justifying the property’s importance in the *Justification* (Section 3).

For Additional Information and Assistance:

A written Guide to the U.S. World Heritage Program, which includes detailed instructions on how to complete World Heritage nominations and which follows the numbering scheme of the **Format**, is available to help with resolving questions that arise in filling out this **Application**. The Guide is available upon request or can be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/oia/worldheritage.application.htm>. Applicants may also find it useful to consult the **Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention** (<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide05-en.pdf>), the main written working tool on World Heritage issues at the international level.

Technical assistance and additional information about how to complete this Application will be available from:

James H. Charleton
World Heritage Advisor
Office of International Affairs
National Park Service, 1201 Eye Street NW (0050)
Washington, DC 20005.
E-mail: james_charleton@contractor.nps.gov.
Fax 202-371-1446.

Phone inquiries may also be placed to him at 202-354-1802 or to April Brooks at 202-354-1808.

In completing the **Application**, it will be useful for you to consult not only with the NPS Office of International Affairs, but also to seek advice from the U.S. International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature of the U.S. (IUCN USA), depending on the nature of the sites being proposed. Contacts for them are:

USICOMOS
401 F Street, NW, Suite 331
Washington, DC 20001
202-842-1866

IUCN USA & Caribbean Multilateral Office
1630 Connecticut Ave. NW, 3rd floor
Washington, DC 20009
202-387-4826

Learned societies, museums, professional organizations, etc., may also be asked to assist.

OMB Control #: 1024-0250

Exp. Date: 08/31/2009

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PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT:

16 U.S.C. 470 a-1 authorizes collection of this information. This information will be used to help the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks prepare a "Tentative List" of candidate sites for possible nomination to the UNESCO World Heritage List. Response to this request is voluntary. No action may be taken against you for refusing to supply the information requested. A Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

ESTIMATED BURDEN STATEMENT:

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 64 hours per response (ranging from 40 to 120 hours, depending on the complexity of the site), including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to the Office of International Affairs, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Virginia State Capitol, City of Richmond, Virginia

Prerequisites for U.S. World Heritage Nominations

An application for a property that does not meet all of the prerequisites A through G, or for which answers are uncertain, should not be completed or submitted. Such a property cannot be legally considered. If you are in doubt about the answer to all these questions being anything other than "yes," please contact the World Heritage Advisor at the address and phone number provided for further guidance.

Prerequisite 1 - Legal Requirements:

A. National Significance:

Has the property been formally determined to be nationally significant for its cultural values, natural values, or both (in other words, has it been formally designated as a National Historic Landmark, a National Natural Landmark, or as a Federal reserve of national importance, such as a National Park, National Monument, or National Wildlife Refuge)? If not, are there on-going processes to achieve any of the above designations and what is their status? (*Listing in the National Register of Historic Places is not equivalent to National Historic Landmark status.*)

YES: ☒ X _____ NO: _____

Comment: The Virginia State Capitol, designed by Thomas Jefferson, was listed as a National Historic Landmark on December 19, 1960; it was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register on November 5, 1968 (Commonwealth of Virginia designation), and on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966; Additional Documentation was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on June 17, 2005. The Additional Documentation augmented the older, shorter, nomination form.

The internet link below has both 1966 and 2005 versions for reference:

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/Cities/Richmond/VASStateCapitol_textlist.htm

B. Owner Concurrence:

Are all the property owners aware of this proposal for the inclusion of the property in the U.S. Tentative List and do all of the property owners agree that it should be considered? If any agreement is uncertain or tentative, or if the ownership situation is disputed, otherwise complicated, or unclear, please explain the issues briefly.

YES: ☒ X _____ NO: _____

Comment: Yes, all property owners and managers would like to have the Virginia State Capital on the Tentative List for World Heritage designation.

C. Willingness to Discuss Protective Measures:

If the property is nominated to the World Heritage List, it will be necessary for all of the property owners to work with the Department of the Interior to document fully existing measures to protect the property and possibly to devise such additional measures as may be necessary to protect the property in perpetuity. Are all the property owners willing to enter into such discussions?

YES: X NO:

Comment: The property is already subject to oversight by the Virginia state environmental review process and the Virginia Art and Architecture Committee (an official board that oversees projects on all state properties). The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (the State Historic Preservation Office) has a seat on the Art and Architecture Committee. In addition to this committee, there are other state laws that require consideration of the impact of projects on historic resources. See the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) web page (link below) that outlines state and federal historic preservation laws and regulation. Under "State," the first five laws would apply to the State Capitol building and other state-owned historic resources at the Capitol Square, including the landscape and potential archaeology (as well as other state properties in Virginia, including the University of Virginia).

State and Federal Laws and Regulations related to Preservation of Historic Properties in the Commonwealth of Virginia internet site:

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/review/state_fed106.htm

D. Scheduling:

If you wish a property to be nominated to the World Heritage List in a particular year during the period 2009-2019, please indicate the reason(s) why and the earliest year in which you feel it will be possible to meet all requirements for nomination. *(Please review this entire Questionnaire before finally answering this question.)*

Preferred Year: 2009

Reason: 2009 is the first year that nominations will be considered for U.S. properties and thus the earliest opportunity to capitalize on the momentum of recent and current activities and events involving the Jefferson-designed State Capitol. Of primary significance, the Capitol has just undergone its most extensive and careful restoration/rehabilitation since initial construction. During these renovations, in-depth architectural analysis was conducted that has added new scholarship to the extensive body of research that already existed for the building. As a result, state officials now have in hand updated reports that will allow the

formal application to move forward quickly based on excellent scholarship and recent physical analysis.

Moreover, the proposed nomination of the State Capitol will add this building to the two other previously listed World Heritage sites featuring Jefferson's works, namely, Monticello and the University of Virginia. The Commonwealth of Virginia would like to have the World Heritage listing of the State Capitol to complete the ensemble of Jefferson's outstanding architectural works in Virginia. Together these buildings can serve as one of the best models for preservation stewardship of a highly worthy set of sites.

The renovation of the Capitol was part of the activities undertaken by the Commonwealth to mark the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, the formal beginnings of the U.S., in anticipation of the increased tourism that will attend the anniversary year. Accordingly, when the Capitol is reopened this spring, to commemorate the Jamestown anniversary, it will be visited and celebrated by state, national, and international guests. Consequently there will be a renewed interest in Jefferson's building and what it means in the context of his early visions of a democratic government and society.

All these factors—the recent renovations, the renewed scholarly investigations, the previously listed Jefferson-designed World Heritage sites, and an increase of public awareness of Jefferson's political ideas as expressed in the architecture of the Capitol—recommend a 2009 listing of State Capitol.

Prerequisite 2 - Specific Requirements for Nomination of Certain Types of Properties:

E. Serial (multi-component) Properties:

If you are proposing a nomination that includes separate components that could be submitted separately over several years, do you believe that the first property proposed would qualify to be placed on the World Heritage List in its own right?

Explanation: There will be a very limited number of sites nominated over the next decade. Owners of similar properties likely will be encouraged to work together to present joint proposals for serial nominations. An example would be a proposal to nominate several properties designed by the same architect. It is critical to note that the first property presented in a serial nomination must qualify for listing in its own right.

YES: _____ NO: _____

Comment:

F. Serial (multi-component) Properties:

Are you proposing this property as an extension of or a new component to an existing World Heritage Site?

YES: X NO

Name of Existing Site: Monticello and the University of Virginia (Architecture of Thomas Jefferson)/World Heritage List Nomination Number 442.

Internet Version of Number 442: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/worldheritage/us-jef.htm>

Prerequisite 3 - Other Requirements:**G. Support of Stakeholders**

In addition to owners, please list other stakeholders and interested parties who support the property's proposed inclusion in the Tentative List. Also note any known to be opposed.

Explanation: The purpose of the Tentative List is to propose candidate properties that are likely to be successfully nominated during the next decade. It is clear that a consensus among stakeholders will be helpful in nominating a site and later in securing its proper protection. Thus, only properties that enjoy strong, preferably unanimous, support from stakeholders will be recommended for inclusion in the U.S. Tentative List.

In addition to owners, stakeholders primarily include:

- Governors, Members of Congress and State legislators who represent the area where the property is located,*
- the highest local elected official, or official body, unless there is none,*
- Native Americans, American Indian tribes, or other groups and individuals who possess legally recognized claims or privileges in the area or at the site being proposed (e.g., life tenancy or hunting and fishing rights),*
- organizations established to advocate for protection and appropriate use of the property proposed for nomination.*

If definitive information is not available at the time you filled out this Questionnaire, please so indicate.

Supporters: Timothy M. Kaine, Governor of Virginia; L. Preston Bryant Jr., Secretary of Natural Resources; Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, Director of Virginia Department of Historic Resources; Richard Sliwoski, Director of Department of General Services; The Virginia Historic Resources Board; The Virginia Department of Historic Resources State Review Board.

Executive Director James E. Wootton, Capitol Square Preservation Council
(Website: <http://www.capitolsquarevirginia.state.va.us/index.htm>)

Opponents: No opponents have come forward before the submission of this application to the National Park Service.

Comment: _____

Information Requested about Applicant Properties

(The numbers of the sections and subsections below are in the same order as and correspond to sections of the World Heritage Committee's official Format used for the nomination of World Heritage Sites. This is to allow easy reference to and comparison of the material.)

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY OR PROPERTIES

1.a. Country:

If it is intended that the suggested nomination will include any properties in countries other than the United States, please note the countries here.

Explanation: Please note that the United States can nominate only property under U.S. jurisdiction. You are not expected to contact other governments and owners abroad, although you may do so if you wish. Each national government must nominate its own sites, although the United States will consider forwarding your suggestion to another government for that government to consider as a joint nomination with the United States.

Names of countries: United States of America

1.b. State, Province or Region:

In what State(s) and/or Territories is the property located? Also note the locality and give a street address if one is available.

Capitol Square, City of Richmond, Virginia (Commonwealth of Virginia)

1.c. Names of Property:

What is the preferred or proposed name of the property or properties proposed for nomination? If the site has multiple names, explain why you chose the primary choice or choices. (The name should not exceed 200 characters, including spaces and punctuation.)

The State Capitol of Virginia

Popular and Historic names

What are any popular or historic names by which the property is also known?

Capitol of the Confederate States of America (1861-1865)

Naming of serial (multiple component) properties and transboundary sites.

Try to choose brief descriptive names. In the case of serial nominations, give an overall name to the group (e.g., *Baroque Churches of the Philippines*). (Give the names of the individual components in a table that you insert under 1f.)

Group or Transboundary Name: Architecture of Thomas Jefferson

Other names or site numbers:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (State Historic Preservation Office) File Number 127-0002

National Register Number 66000911

Historic American Building Survey, File HABS VA,44-RICH,9-

Explanation: If a site has multiple names, explain why you chose the primary choice or choices. If the site has no common name or is known only by a number or set of numbers, please explain.

The State Capitol of Virginia is the preferred name since “Capitol of the Confederacy” or “Confederate Capitol” represents only a very short period in the overall history of the building. The building, which is well over 200 years old, only served a dual purpose as capitol building for both the State of Virginia and the Confederate States of America for four years, 1861 to 1865, during the American Civil War. The use of the building for the Confederate States makes clear the symbolic value of Jefferson’s Capitol. It was deemed fit to be the Capitol of a country.

1.d.-e. Location, boundaries, and key features of the nominated property

Include with this **Application** sketch maps or other small maps, preferably letter-size, that show:

- the location of the property
- the boundaries of any zones of special legal protection
- the position of major natural features and/or individual buildings and structures
- any open spaces (squares, plazas) and other major spatial relationships (the space between buildings may at times be more important than the buildings)

- 1) Proposed Boundary: Plan of Capitol Square with Building footprints
- 2) Aerial image of Capitol Square with Boundary
- 3) Plan of Capitol Square with notable features identified

- 4) Historic Peter S. Michie Map of 1865 that shows “burnt district” and 1850 John Notman plan.

1.f. Area of nominated property (ha.)

Explanation: State the approximate area proposed in hectares (1 hectare=2.471 acres). Give corresponding acre equivalents in parentheses. Insert just below this question a table for serial nominations that shows the names and addresses of the component parts, regions (if different for different components), and areas.

2.086 hectares (5.156 acres)

2. DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

2.a. Description of the Property

(select the one following category that best fits the property)

Cultural property

Briefly describe the property and list its major components. A summary in a few paragraphs or pages should be all that is required.

Explanation: This section can describe significant buildings, their architectural style, date of construction, materials, etc. It can also describe the setting such as gardens, parks, associated vistas. Other tangible geographic, cultural, historic, archeological, artistic, architectural, and/or associative values may also merit inclusion.

Description of Site and Building

The following description is copied from the recently updated National Register of Historic Places (accepted by National Park Service 6/17/05) written by Dr. Bryan C. Green. Marc Wagner has added the section on Landscape.

Landscape-Capitol Square and Immediate Environs

Thomas Jefferson and the Directors of Public Works laid out Capitol Square in 1780. While the complete area of what is presently known as Capitol Square is not proposed for nomination, primarily since most of the built resources post date 1800, the area proposed and the adjacent area warrant description for a full understanding of the historic landscape. The Virginia State Capitol building stands nearly at the center of an open green. The temple-form building's portico faces south from atop a hill that slopes towards the south. The drop off in land elevation, in front of the building, affords dramatic views from and of the Capitol building.

The area of green space proposed within the boundary of the nomination comprises a large portion of the landscape that was improved by landscape designer John Notman during the 1850s. Some of the Notman landscape design remains intact. Prior to mid 19th-century, two large ravines, running north-south cut through Capitol Square (some early images show a more abrupt and dramatic landscape, most notably B. Henry Latrobe's 1797 watercolors). French émigré Maximilian Godefroy, architect, was the first to give Capitol Square a formal landscape design. He is responsible for leveling both dramatic ravines. Today the portico fronts onto a drive and the hill falls gently away from the drive's edge.

The proposed boundary is specifically defined by Bank Street on the south, which includes a portion of the historic fence. The cast iron and wrought iron fence was designed by Paul-Alexis Sabbaton in 1817 and installed in 1818. From Godefroy's plan still survive the "Avenue" from Ninth Street to the Executive Mansion entrance and most of the north-south walkway patterns on either side of the Capitol. The northern boundary is defined by Capitol Street; on the east, by the edge of the drive around the building and a path that runs north-south down the hill; and on the west, by the edge of the drive around the building and another path that runs north-south down the hill. The boundary line follows the outside edge along both north-south paths and includes two circular fountain areas that appear to be part of the 1850 John Notman landscape design.

Beyond this boundary are statues and buildings most of which post-date Jefferson's period of association with the property (Jefferson would have been familiar with the Bell Tower and the Executive Mansion). Many of these properties comprise one of the most historic built environments in Virginia. In or adjacent to the Square, there are three National Historic Landmarks (NHL); in addition, it is interesting to note that within a five-to-six block area there are six other NHLs: the Egyptian Building; Main Street Station and Trainshed; John Marshall House; Monumental Church; White House of the Confederacy; and Wickham-Valentine House.

The following historic properties are associated with early development of Capitol Square and date from Jefferson's own lifetime (1743-1826), The Bell Tower, 1824, built by Bostonian Levi Swain (listed on the National Register); dating from before Jefferson's death in 1826, the Executive Mansion (NHL), to the northeast of the Capitol, designed by Alexander Parris, was completed in 1813. Still in use by the current Governor, the Mansion is the oldest continuously occupied Governors residence in the United States.

Also of note, within the Square (but not included in the boundary) are the following:

Thomas Crawford's and Randolph Rogers' Washington Monument (National Register), dating to 1869 (the cornerstone for the monument was laid in 1858). The monument is located at the primary entrance on the west side of the Square and acts as a visual entrée.

The Oliver Hill Building (the original Library of Virginia/pending National Register), dating to 1895; sited directly east of the Capitol, this work by Virginia architect William Poindexter was designed to complement the Capitol. Originally built as the Virginia State Library, the

building was recently renamed to celebrate the work of Virginia's famous Civil Rights Attorney, Oliver Hill.

The Virginia State Washington Office Building, in the southeast corner of the Square, dates to 1922; this Renaissance Revival building is one of Richmond's earliest skyscrapers.

Capitol Square is surrounded by 9th Street on the west; Capitol Street (now Darden Garden plaza) on the north; Governor Street on the east; and Bank Street on the south.

Other historic properties that sit adjacent to the Square include:

To the West:

Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Thomas Stewart, 1845, at Grace and 9th Streets. (National Register)

Virginia Supreme Court (former Federal Reserve Bank), Sill, Buckler and Fehgen, 1919, on 9th Street.

Ninth Street Office Building (former Hotel Richmond), Carrère and Hastings, 1904, on 9th Street. (Eligible for the National Register)

To the North:

Virginia General Assembly Building, Clinton and Russell, 1922, Capitol Street. (Eligible for the National Register).

Old City Hall (Richmond City Hall), Elijah E. Meyers, 1893, Capitol Street. (National Register/National Historic Landmark).

Patrick Henry Building (former Library of Virginia and Supreme Court Building), 1939-40, Capitol Street. (National Register).

To the East:

Morsons Row, Alfred Lybrock, 1853, Governor Street. (National Register)

To the South:

Customs House (currently U.S. Courthouse Building), Ammi B. Young, 1858, 1000 East Main Street (with a historic entrance on Bank Street). (National Register)

Virginia State Capitol Building Description

Exterior: Summary

Jefferson's c. 1785-1798 Capitol, modeled on the Roman temple form, is at the heart of the current Capitol complex and comprises the most prominent section of the current building.

The 1904-06 flanking wings are set back from the original building, and are designed in a sympathetic Classical Revival mode. One-story hyphens, constructed in the 1904-06 expansion to connect the wings to the main block, were expanded in 1962-64.

Exterior: Original Building

The original portion of the building, now the center pavilion of the complex, was constructed of brick and covered with stucco. It features a two-story *cella* seven bays deep and five bays wide with a hexastyle portico two bays deep, all of which rises from a high podium. The three bays near the northern edge of the east and west faces of the original building were obscured at the ground and first floors by the construction of the adjacent hyphens.

The stucco ground story of the central pavilion forms the podium for the original building. It features a plinth course capped with stepped freestone watertables (1816). An 1816 stone course caps the podium. The portico steps, constructed 1904-06, obscure the raised basement of the south elevation. The center bay of the ground level at the north elevation features one of two primary entrances to the original building.

The basement is currently considered the first floor. The second floor is above the podium, the third is historically referred to as the mezzanine. The three stories of the central pavilion form the *cella* and portico extends from the attic story. The attic was remodeled for use as a fourth floor during the nineteenth century. The first and second floors are expressed on the exterior above the podium and the first floor feature more simple window openings below the watertable. The three upper levels are unified by the use of giant orders, where Ionic columns or pilasters define each bay. The columns and pilasters feature concrete bases, stucco shafts, and terra cotta capitals. They support a stone frieze and terra cotta cornice.

The portico, five bays wide and two bays deep, dominates the south elevation. Stone steps extending the full width of the building lead to the portico, flanked by stuccoed cheek walls. At the top of the steps, Ionic columns line the portico. The original wood structure of the columns remains encapsulated within an outer layer of 1904-06 cladding, when the columns were given entasis. The columns feature 1904-06 concrete bases and terra cotta capitals and support a 1904-06 stone frieze and terra cotta cornice ornamented with dentils. The pediment is stuccoed. The floor features 1904-06 flagging, and the portico ceiling and soffit are paneled.

Although all elevations of the building have been stuccoed since 1798, most, if not all, of the existing stucco dates from a later period. The stucco was repaired in 1816 and 1846, and replaced in 1904-06. It has been repaired again in the 2004-2007 restoration.

The roof has been replaced a number of times. A gable cement and shingle composition roof was installed at the end of the eighteenth century. In the 1840s, a new copper roof replaced the 1816 slate roof. When the building was renovated in 1904-06, a new tin roof was installed at the central block. Today, batten-seam, sheet metal roofing dating from 1962-64 covers the roof.

Exterior: Hyphen and Wings

Two-story wings were added to the east and west of the central pavilion in 1904-06. Each wing extends five bays in the north-south direction, and three bays east-west. Two-story hyphens, each one bay wide, connect the wings to the original central pavilion. Like the original building, the wings and hyphens are constructed of brick and covered with stucco.

Added in 1904-06, the wings and hyphens adopt the lines of the plinth and podium of the original building at the ground level. Similarly, the windows at the first and second stories conform to the height established by the first and second stories of the main building. As in the main building, a portico occupies the center of each of the three main elevations and pilasters mark each corner. The pilasters and columns are of the Ionic order. All elevations of the wings and hyphens have been stuccoed since their construction. Although most of the stucco on the wings dates from 1904-06, the stucco on the hyphens dates from 1963-64, when the hyphens were expanded.

When the hyphens and wings were originally constructed, red roof tile with tin gutters were used to cover the hyphens, asphalt roofing was used at the Senate and House roofs, and skylights capped the penthouses of the wings. Today, a batten-seam, sheet metal roof, installed during the 1963-64 renovation, covers the penthouses. The hyphens and wings were re-roofed with built-up membrane roofing in 2001.

Interior: Summary

The central block of the Capitol largely reflects the eighteenth century layout, most of the interior finished and non-load bearing walls were reconstructed in 1904-06. The ground-floor load-bearing vaults remained intact, as did the interior load-bearing walls. The basic arrangement of space within the Capitol conforms to this period of renovation, with minor modifications made in the 1960s.

The main public spaces within the central eighteenth-century block include the Rotunda, the Old Senate Chamber, and the Chamber of the House of Delegates. Public corridors lead east-west from the Rotunda to the 1904-06 Senate and House Chambers.

When the Capitol was renovated in 1904-06, a significant part of the interior was removed and rebuilt, essentially replicating the configuration of spaces. Although the floors and walls were new, original decorative elements were carefully removed and reapplied. The 1904 drawings and specifications called for the salvage of a number of elements of interior woodwork. Items to be reused included "trim of openings on the first floor of rotunda; door trim and arch trim, gallery balustrade and cornice on the second floor of rotunda; cornices at ceiling and around base of dome in rotunda; face of gallery, gallery balustrade, cornice and bases and caps of pilasters in Museum, pilasters and cornice from present Senate chamber in large committee room on first floor."

One of the discoveries over the past year is that much of the woodwork on the third floor around the Rotunda dome has never been disturbed and remains intact, as does its nail pattern from its original installation.

The finishes of the eighteenth-century building were updated throughout the nineteenth century, resulting in an eclectic blend of decorative treatments by the turn of the twentieth century. As the interior was reconstructed in 1904-06, all eighteenth- most of the nineteenth-century plaster and paint was lost, and most plaster and finishes in place today date from this renovation or later.

Interior: Rotunda

The Rotunda, a triple-height space capped with an internal dome, is located at the center of the building. The focus of the space at the first floor is the Jean Antoine Houdon statue of George Washington. At the first floor, a large doorway with flanking niches breaks each wall. A paneled soffit with supporting console brackets and an ornamental cornice defines the balcony area above.

The Rotunda gallery is located at the second floor. The east and west walls feature large arched openings, while the north and south walls hold three openings framed with architraves. The marble floor pattern and wainscot found on the second floor repeats at this level. The dome features twenty painted panels that rise in a rib-like pattern to the flat clear glass skylight above.

Interior: Old Senate Chamber

The room referred to as the Old Senate Chamber is the western portion of what was originally the Supreme Court Chamber. The existing configuration of the double-height room dates from 1904-06, when the room was renovated as a committee room, and a separate passage was provided from the Rotunda to the portico, making the room smaller. Square in plan, the room features two windows on the south and west walls and two doors at the east wall.

Interior: Old House of Delegates Chamber

The Old House of Delegates Chamber, partially reconstructed after the Capitol Disaster of 1870, was again reworked in the 1904-06 renovation when the stairs and galleries were reconfigured. The chamber retains its historic proportions. Windows and paired pilasters punctuate the north, east and west walls. The center of the south wall features a double-leaf door flanked by niches. Galleries overlook the room from the east and west walls. According to the 1858 Lybrock drawings, historically the galleries gently curved out toward the south wall. While the curved galleries were reconstructed after the 1870 collapse, in the 1904-06 renovations the galleries were widened and the curve eliminated. Prior to the renovation the stairs leading to the galleries were located outside the chamber. When the chamber was reconstructed in 1904-06, two spiral stairs were located within the chamber to provide access to the galleries. The gallery stairs were again reworked in 1927-29, when the space was returned from its function as a museum space to the Old House of Delegates Chamber.

Interior: Senate Chamber

The Senate Chamber was built in 1904-06. Its configuration has remained largely the same since that time. The focus of the room is the Speaker's podium at the center of the west end of the room. The double-height space is entered through a pair of doors in the east wall, and

windows punctuate the north, west, and south walls. A semicircular balcony overlooks the space, facing the west wall.

Interior: House Chamber

The House Chamber is similar in configuration and appearance to the Senate Chamber. Differences include the size of the second floor chamber, the curvature of the back wall, and the use of slender Doric columns that support the balcony.

Interior: Governor's Suite

The Governor's suite was relocated from the northwest corner of the building to its current position in the southeast corner of the third floor with the 1904-06 renovations. The two western rooms of the suite have retained the 1904-06 configurations, while the plan of the eastern end of the suite, occupied by the Governor and his staff, reflects its 1956 configuration.

Interior: Corridors on the First, Second, Third and Fourth Floors

Two main corridors connect the main public spaces of the building and meet at right angles in the Rotunda. The structure of the corridors in the south end of the first floor dates from the original construction of the building, but the finishes date from 1904-06 and later. The corridors in the rest of the first floor and the entirety of the second, and third floors also date from this renovation.

Interior: Stairs and Elevators

There are four primary stairs in the building. A stair/elevator core is located on the north side of the east and west corridors within the main block of the building. These stairs date from the 1904-06 renovations and originally served the first through third floors, with the western stair extending to the fourth floor (historically, the attic). Although the western stair historically wrapped around an elevator, the eastern elevator was not introduced until the 1962-64 renovation. The western elevator and the eastern stair were extended to the fourth floor with the 1962-64 renovation. The original elevator was an open cage.

Brief Historical Overview

(Written by architectural historians Dr. Bryan C. Green and Dr. Richard G. Wilson for the Richmond Times Dispatch in November 2004. The following copy was the long version that was not printed for the newspaper).

Designed by Thomas Jefferson with assistance from French architect Charles-Louis Clérissseau, the Virginia State Capitol houses the oldest legislative body in the United States. It has served as the state capitol since it was first occupied in 1788, and functioned as the capitol of the Confederate States of America from 1861 to April 1865. From a symbolic standpoint, the Capitol is a creation of sheer genius: a classical temple that personifies the official national architectural language of American government. Nationally significant as the first Classical Revival state capital building built in America, it set the stage for many to follow.

Jefferson designed the Virginia State Capitol in 1785 and 1786 while Minister to France. Clérissseau, a distinguished French architect, persuaded Jefferson to use the Maison Carrée, a Roman temple in Nîmes, France, for his model. The Capitol's construction marked the first use of the temple form in a modern public building. Its awe-inspiring position on a hill overlooking the growing city and the untamed James River began a wave of similar buildings that was to spread across the nation.

Capitol Square has been the governmental center of Richmond since Thomas Jefferson selected the site in 1780. Jefferson originally intended to erect three separate buildings, one for each of the three branches of government. This noble goal, however, proved to be beyond the reaches of the Commonwealth's more modest financial restrictions. As a result, the executive, legislative, and judicial branches were assigned quarters within the new Capitol.

The first capital of the colony had been Jamestown, where the General Assembly first met in the settlement's church in 1619. In 1699, the government moved to Williamsburg. Jefferson's desire for a new capitol for Virginia dates to 1776 when, as a member of the House of Delegates, he presented one of a number of bills proposing the removal of the capital from Williamsburg to Richmond. In 1779 during Jefferson's term as governor, the House of Delegates selected Richmond as the new capital, choosing Shockoe Hill as the site in 1780. They hoped that Richmond's inland position would provide better protection from British forces. As well, given Virginia's rapid westward expansion, Richmond was becoming in many ways the very center of Virginia. By the time the Assembly allocated funds aside for construction, however, Jefferson was already in Paris serving as Minister to France.

A plan was drawn, a cornerstone laid, and construction began on a rectangular building in August of 1785. Friends of Jefferson who disliked the proposed plan wrote to him in France in March, and he responded by sending plans drawn by Clérissseau in January 1786. Clérissseau was a great authority on antiquities, having published measured drawings of Roman buildings, and Jefferson sought him out to help articulate his ideas. Later in 1786, Jefferson sent additional drawings and an intricate plaster model. The model, crafted by master model-maker Jean-Pierre Fouquet, survives and has recently been restored and returned to public view (the model resides approximately one block north of the Capitol in the Commonwealth's Library of Virginia).

Jefferson specifically modeled the interior plan of his Capitol on the earlier H-shaped capitol in Williamsburg, with the court and the Delegates at either end downstairs, the Senate and meeting rooms above. In the central hall, Jefferson designed a two-story space with a balcony supported by enormous columns, a large skylight, and space for the marble sculpture of Washington commissioned by the Assembly.

For Jefferson, architecture was about recovering the most important lessons of Classical architecture, rather than making an unnecessary, radical break with the past. As with Frank Lloyd Wright a century later, the best architecture was always both new and old at the same time; the greatest innovations often appeared disguised in traditional garb.

Jefferson probably invested extraordinary significance into his choice of the temple form, deliberately choosing ancient, authoritative forms to inspire a new American art. The tremendous momentum of the desire for independence during the Revolution inspired patriots to believe that they were taking steps that would change the world. The Enlightenment mind revered rightness, logic, and geometry, as well as Athenian democracy and the Roman Republic. The hill on which the capitol would sit, overlooking the rugged beauty of the James River, provided a perfect setting for a temple to the mind, goodness, and morality of the American spirit and independence.

Construction of the Capitol, however, was a difficult and contentious process, as might be expected from such an unprecedented American endeavor. Many changes, later regretted by Jefferson, were made while he was still in France (resulting in his insistence upon close, personal supervision in later projects.) For example, Samuel Dobie, the contractor, adjusted the building to fit a foundation constructed before Jefferson's plans arrived, and placed a smaller, curved staircase on either side of the structure, rather than the imposing staircase in the front. Dobie continued the Ionic pilasters to the rear of the building, rather than ending them at the junction of the portico and the body of the temple. Inside, Dobie made one spectacular change, placing the balcony on brackets rather than columns, and inserting a dome above with an oculus covered by the skylight. The dome, completely concealed on the exterior of the building, created a space referred to as the rotunda within.

Occupation of the Capitol began in 1788, and the building was considered complete when it got its exterior stucco in 1798. Since then, however, the building has undergone a continuing series of repairs, additions, and renovations (up to and including the present renovations) to conserve and extend the life of this most important symbol of American democracy. If democracy is always unfinished business, so too is the business of housing democracy.

Among the most significant pre-Civil War changes occurred in 1816, when the French émigré architect Maximilian Godefroy – originally hired to design the landscape of Capitol Square -- straightened the curved exterior stairs on the side of the building. By 1857 the building was suffering from deferred maintenance and the effects of heavy use, but the cost of renovation was deemed too high and piecemeal repairs substituted.

During most of the Civil War (1861-1865), while the state legislature shared its space with the Confederate Congress, the building received little attention, although during the Evacuation Fire of April 1865, Federal troops surrounded the Capitol to protect it from fire and looters. Tragically, during an important trial on April 27, 1870, the third-floor balcony pulled away from the wall, collapsing through the floor into the chamber of the House of Delegates below. Sixty-two people died and 251 were injured. By the turn of the century, the building was in such a state of disrepair that it was becoming an embarrassment.

While the onerous post-Civil War economy in Virginia did not encourage a complete rehabilitation of the Capitol, the nation as a whole was experiencing a boom in civic construction, fueled by economic expansion and a re-invigorated interest in the Classical heritage of America called the American Renaissance. This enthusiastic interest, combined with growing government bureaucracy, meant that state capitols were being renovated,

enlarged, or built completely new all over the country. Virginia's Governor Montague worried about protecting and preserving this important structure, whose historic value was growing by the year.

In 1902, a competition was announced, and five firms from around the country, including such luminaries as McKim, Mead, and White and every significant Virginia firm, were invited to submit drawings to repair and enlarge the building. The committee received no out-of-state entries, having only offered one month for study, but they interviewed six Virginia firms about their plans. One of the competition entries continued to draw attention--that of John Kevan Peebles of Norfolk who designed two wings, with subdued but similar ornament, attached to the sides of the existing capitol by hyphens. After some redesign and negotiation, Peebles was hired along with Noland and Baskervill (Richmond) and Chesterman (Lynchburg). The project was started in August 1904 and completed by January 1906.

Stairs were finally added to the front portico, stretching the full width. The wings (smaller, lower, and set back to respect the importance of the central structure) were connected by hyphens as planned. Each boasted an Ionic portico. Two of the main reasons for the renovation, fireproofing and improving the structural integrity to preserve the historic structure for the ages, Ironically, renovations meant to preserve the building resulted in reworking of the interior detail, though eighteenth century partitions are still intact. Some decorative features such as pilasters, cornices, and doorframes were retained and reused. Although the building was refurbished in 1904-06, the ground-floor load-bearing vaults remained intact, as do the interior load-bearing walls. One of the discoveries during the past year's restoration work is that the much of the woodwork on the third floor around the Rotunda dome has never been disturbed and remains intact, as does its nail pattern from its original installation. The Senate moved into a new chamber in the west wing and the House of Delegates into theirs in the east wing.

The Assembly restored the chamber of the House of Delegates to its nineteenth century configuration in 1926, followed by the old Senate chamber in 1954. The most recent refurbishment took place from 1962 to 1964 under the direction of the Richmond firm Ballou and Justice. The hyphens were widened and their exterior stairs removed, and the attic was finished for use as offices and committee rooms. Modernization included the installation of an elevator and updating all wiring and plumbing.

Today, the Capitol in the midst of another exciting Renaissance, the most comprehensive and sensitive rehabilitation in its history, as once again the building receives the careful attention a landmark of its national significance deserves. When the present rehabilitation is completed, Jefferson's Capitol will face the new needs of the 21st century. As it takes generations and many diverse hands to build and perfect a democracy; likewise, it requires the efforts of many to built and perfect the buildings that house democracy. The Virginia State Capitol is more than Jefferson's Capitol. It is our Capitol.

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Other historic context on Thomas Jefferson:

Library of Congress: Creating a New Republic

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/jefferson/jeffrep.html>

Library of Virginia: Jefferson and the Capitol of Virginia

<http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whoweare/exhibits/capitol/index.htm>

Capitol Historic Timeline (major events):

<http://www.virginiacapitol.gov/CapThroughTime.aspx>

Which features or aspects of the property do you believe qualify it for the World Heritage List?

Temple Form Building in the Virginia Landscape- Classical Revival in North America

The most critical aspects of the property are the overall form of the building and its immediate landscape setting, especially the sloping hill in front of the portico, the primary elevation. Jefferson derived the Capitol design from a Roman temple, the Maison Carrée of Nîmes, France (probably built by Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa in 19-16 BC). Jefferson's final result is a temple design that shows some features of Italian, French and English Palladian influence, but most critically, it is a strong and pure quote of Roman architecture. Like Monticello and the University of Virginia, Jefferson married the building to the landscape, but the Capitol's placement on the hill, above the James River was the boldest statement of any of his designs.

The use of the Roman building projected two of Jefferson's ideals for his home state and for the country. He sought to teach a proper architectural style and instill, through the symbolism of Classical architecture, the ideals of Roman Republican government. The symbolic temple was placed at the crest of Shockoe Hill, overlooking the James River. At the time it was built, the Capitol was visible over substantial distances, from the south, east and west. The Capitol achieves World Heritage status by displaying Jefferson's architectural inheritance from Classical architecture—his Monticello and University of Virginia are more clearly Palladian composites. Jefferson's very significant introduction of this Classical Revival-styled building, and its use as a state government building, is one of the most profound architectural statements made in Northern America during the period of construction and to this day. Its architectural statement was quoted in Virginia's county courthouses and then out across the United States over the next 200 years.

What are the important present or proposed uses of the property and how do they compare with the traditional or historic uses of it?

The Virginia State Capitol has been used by the Virginia General Assembly since 1788. Over the 206 years of government occupation, it has housed court functions, as well as

serving as Capitol of the Confederate States of America from 1861-1865 when Virginia became one of the primary sites for events of the American Civil War. The building acted as a shared space for State and Confederate governments. The building also served as a courthouse well into the nineteenth century. With the pressure of today's modern demands for running a complex state government placed upon the somewhat modest-sized State Capitol, there have been recent proposals for constructing other buildings on Capitol Square, but the recent Capitol Restoration and Expansion project, beginning in 2003 and ending this year, has preserved the critical open space of the Square by introducing more built space underground on the south side of the Capitol. There are no plans to change the use of the building. It will continue to serve as the seat of Virginia government, housing the activities of the Virginia General Assembly as it has done since the eighteenth century. During the Restoration and Expansion project, the Virginia General Assembly met at the Patrick Henry Building, the former Virginia State Library and Supreme Court building, just north of the Capitol. The General Assembly, which conducts the Commonwealth's business for several months each year, will conduct their 2008 session in the newly restored Capitol.

Cultural landscapes (*combined works of nature and humans*)

Briefly describe the property and list its major components. A summary in a few paragraphs or pages is all that is required.

N/A

Which features or aspects of the property do you believe qualify it for the World Heritage List ?

N/A

What are the important present or proposed uses of the property and how do they compare with the traditional or historic uses of it?

N/A

Consider how both natural and cultural processes have contributed to creating the cultural Landscape and give special attention to the interaction of humans and nature. All major aspects of the history of human activity in the area need to be considered.

N/A

Natural property

Briefly describe the property and list its major components. A summary in a few paragraphs or pages is all that is required.

Explanation: This section can describe the property's important physical features and scientific values, including geography, geology, topography, habitats, species and population sizes (including an indication of any that are threatened), and other significant ecological features and processes.

N/A

Which features or aspects of the property do you believe qualify it for the World Heritage List?

N/A

What are the important present or proposed uses of the property and how do they compare with the traditional or historic uses of it (e.g., to what extent and by what methods are natural resources being exploited)?

N/A

Mixed property (one that meets at least one natural criterion and one cultural criterion—see Section 3a just below for criteria)

Briefly describe the property and list its major components. A summary in a few paragraphs or pages is all that is required.

N/A

Which features or aspects of the property do you believe qualify it for the World Heritage List?

N/A

What are the important present or proposed uses of the property and how do they compare with the traditional or historic uses of it?

N/A

2.b. History and Development of the Property

(select the one following category that best fits the property)

Cultural property

When was the site built or first occupied and how did it arrive at its present form and condition? If it has undergone significant changes in use or physical alterations, include an explanation.

Explanation: If the property was built in stages or if there have been major changes, demolitions, abandonment and reoccupation, or rebuilding since completion, briefly summarize these events. For archeological sites, the names of archeologists and dates of their work should also be noted, especially if the site is regarded as important in the history of archeology as well as for its intrinsic merits.

The cornerstone for the eighth Capitol of Virginia was laid in August of 1785, and the building was ready for occupation in 1788. Samuel Dobie was the master builder/architect in charge at the Richmond site during the period that Jefferson spent as Minister to France (1784-1789). There were several stages during initial construction and the building has evolved since 1789.

The survival of Clerisseau's and Jefferson's drawings, as well as the surviving plaster model, crafted by master model-maker Jean-Pierre Fouquet, give us a clear idea of how the building's design evolved. Because work proceeded quickly during the time Jefferson was away in France, the Capitol's final design differed from Jefferson's original intentions for the details, but his concept and overall temple form was completed. Dobie preferred the Scamozzi Ionic over Jefferson's more traditional Ionic orders. The new Capitol did not have Jefferson's stairs on the front of the portico. Side entrances served as the primary access to the building until the portico steps were built in 1906. Prior to 1906, windows with the southern exposure brought light into the basement level, making it a functional space.

The building stood for several years without the stucco coating, but when that was finished in 1798, there were very few changes that occurred from 1800 to 1870. Maximilian Godefroy designed and reworked the Capitol Square landscape in 1816. Godefroy also changed the design of the side entrance stairs and may be responsible for some improvements to the interior detail.

Photographs show windows placed in the tympanum of the portico to bring more light into the attic. Eventually the increased need for space required expanding storage and office space into the attic level. The windows were not reintroduced in the 1906 portico.

On April 27, 1870, while a third-floor courtroom was packed for an important trial, the balcony pulled away from the wall, collapsing on the courtroom and also falling into the chamber of the House of Delegates on the second floor. Sixty-two people were killed and 251 were injured. Repairs followed the tragedy, and only minor design changes were made to the original late eighteenth-century detailing.

By the early twentieth century, the building was worn and fragile. Many other state capitol projects had been recently completed or were well underway with imposingly large Beaux Arts designs, often set in a City Beautiful landscape. Many of these early twentieth-century state capitols echoed the form of the U.S. Capitol--most displaying large central domes and often a prominent portico. Due to the poor condition of Jefferson's building, there were some discussions about demolishing the building and starting over.

Architects John Kevan Peebles, Noland and Baskerville, and Frye and Chesterman began the most substantial reworking of the building in August 1904. Their work was completed in January 1906.

During the 1904-06 projects, the roof was removed, and the interior was removed and updated with fireproof masonry tiles on the inner partition walls. Spaces were reconstructed in the same Jefferson plan. Two sympathetic Roman Classical wings were added on both east and west sides, where side stair entries had previously existed. Jefferson-period exterior walls (brick) and columns (brick and wood) were retained and significant Jefferson-period interior wooden architectural detailing was removed and then reinstalled. The Jefferson-period brick encased wooden columns are covered by the 1904 columns that introduced entasis, and the full-width front steps on the primary elevation--the design that Jefferson had wanted, following the Maison Carrée model--were built.

The House of Delegates Chamber in the original section of the Capitol was restored in 1926 and the Senate Chambers followed in 1954. Architecture firm Ballou and Justice conducted a general refurbishment project in 1962-64, with the most substantial improvement being the widening of the hyphens between the eighteenth century building and the 1904-1906 wings. The resulting hyphens are still deep enough to appear subordinated behind the powerful large and taller portico.

The current project upgraded systems, improved drainage, restored historic finishes (most dating to 1904-1906 period), and expanded space under the front lawn. The expansion, a new primary access for the Capitol, will be accessed from Bank Street. The underground expansion was the most favorable alternative to building more aboveground additions or stand-alone buildings around Capitol Square. The current project was overseen by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. DHR worked with Principal Architect Dr. George Skarmas (Hillier Architecture) and Director of Department of General Services, Richard Sliwoski, to meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Cultural landscape

What have been the major aspects of the history of human activity in the area and their impact on the landscape?

N/A

Natural property

What are the most significant events in history or prehistory that have affected the property? How have humans used or affected it?

Explanation: This discussion can include changes in the use of the property and its natural resources for hunting, fishing or agriculture, or changes brought about by climatic change, floods, earthquake or other natural causes.

N/A

Mixed property

Consider the questions raised just above for both natural and cultural properties.

N/A

2.c. Boundary Selection

Propose a boundary for the property and explain why you chose it. Is the boundary reasonable on logical grounds, such as if it conforms to topography or landforms or (for natural areas) to the range of wildlife or (for cultural properties) to any historical boundary or defining structures (such as walls)?

The boundaries for the nomination are shown on the attached map. A generally rectangular area has been chosen as a boundary that will only include the Capitol building and none of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings, structures and objects. The boundary does include a section of the 1851 John Notman landscape design. The boundary follows the southern edge of Capitol Square, including the new Bank Street entrance and includes a section of the Godefroy iron fence of 1816. The southern area inside the boundary includes the large sloping lawn in front of the Capitol, the most popular and dramatic historic view. Moving counter clockwise, the boundary follows a north-south path, including a fountain area that is circular in plan, until it hits the drive. The boundary follows the inside edge of the ring road, on the north side of the Capitol, east-west. The last side of the boundary follows a north-south line along a walking path on the eastern side of the Square, including the lawn area in front of the Oliver Hill Building and the fountain area, in front of the Washington Building.

Are all the elements and features that are related to the site's significance included inside the proposed boundaries?

Explanation: Careful analysis should be undertaken to insure that the proposal embraces the internationally significant resources and excludes most, if not all, unrelated buildings, structures and features.

YES: ☒ X _____ NO: _____

If no, please explain: _____

Are there any enclaves or inholdings within the property and, if so, do they contain uses or potential uses contrary to the conservation or preservation of the site as a whole?

YES: _____ NO: ☒ X _____

If yes, please explain: _____

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

3.a. Criteria under which inscription is proposed

From the World Heritage criteria listed below, identify each criterion that you believe applies to your property and briefly state why you believe each criterion you have selected is applicable.

*Explanation: You may find the discussion under this heading in "Appendix A" to the **Guide to the U.S. World Heritage Program** to be helpful in completing this section. Please refer to a paper copy or follow the hyperlink.*

To be included on the World Heritage List, a site must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one of these ten selection criteria in a global context:

- i. *represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;*

 X This criterion applies to the property I am proposing

Reason:

Summary Statement:

With the design of Virginia State Capitol, Thomas Jefferson made a strong literal statement about what he wanted for the future of his state and country: a government based on the philosophies of the Roman Republican democracy. The Virginia State Capitol represents an international collaboration between Jefferson and Clerisseau, evolving the design of the Franco-Roman Maison Carrée into the first Classical Revival Temple in the United States. Of all of Jefferson's architectural designs, this bold statement influenced generations of architects to use the Roman Classical architectural language as a symbol for democratic government.

Detailed Statement:

The Virginia State Capitol shares this criterion with Jefferson's two other World Heritage Listings.

The 1986 nomination of Monticello and the University of Virginia addresses Criterion i. with this statement (excerpt is the opening paragraph):

"Both Monticello and the University of Virginia have been objects of intense scrutiny and praise by Visitors and scholars from the United States and abroad. Jefferson's genius has been celebrated in major publications, conferences, and exhibitions. Few other American houses, other than Monticello, have been included with greater frequency in world architectural histories as a point of both comparison and contrast with other neoclassical residences of Europe. The University of Virginia has drawn praise for its sheer beauty and for its representation as a unique adaptation of a Roman villa form to a community of scholars."

The Virginia State Capitol is proposed as an addition to Jefferson's home, Monticello, and his University of Virginia. Jefferson's design for the State Capitol shows Jefferson's intentions for a government building, meant to be an inspiration for all the citizens of the United States. The intentions and design programs for Monticello and the University are fine expositions of Jefferson's use of Palladian design and form. The Capitol, a building that was meant to house the two bodies that comprised Virginia's General Assembly, is a public space in a Roman temple. His use of a Roman temple form, the most literal example used in North America up to that period, shows international inheritance of several strains of (Franco) Roman and Anglo-Palladian design. Including the Capitol Building with Jefferson's other works gives a full understanding of his architectural and literary genius. While Jefferson was already well versed in Andrea Palladio before 1785, his four-year stay in France allowed him access to monuments of antiquity, the Maison Carrée, and intellectual exchanges with architect monument expert Charles-Louis Clérissseau, and master model craftsman Jean-Pierre Fouquet, amongst others. The resulting design of the Roman temple-form Capitol building, sited dramatically on a hill above the James in Richmond, the capital city in the state of Virginia, creates an Acropolis of Republican symbolism, it references a past that was meant to inform and inspire fellow Virginians. The first nearly pure temple-form building to be used as a public building, this design was a jumping off point for further examples of Classical Revival government buildings across Northern America and was one of the key reasons why this style became the predominant language of this region's state and federal governments.

- ii. *exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;*

_____ This criterion applies to the property I am proposing

Reason: _____

- iii. *bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;*

_____ This criterion applies to the property I am proposing

Reason: _____

- iv. *be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;*

___X___ This criterion applies to the property I am proposing

Reason:

Summary Statement:

The Virginia State Capitol has evolved over the past 208 years, but has always remained the temple on a hill. Jefferson's unique use of a Roman Temple for a government building marks an important stage of using Classical architecture to symbolize the ideals of a government. Using the bold statement at a time when the concepts and identity of the United States were just developing, Jefferson inherited the spirit of the neo-Palladians and neoclassicists, and made a unique interpretation of Roman architecture, introducing it into a land that was still largely a frontier.

Detailed Statement

The Virginia State Capitol shares this criterion with Jefferson's two other World Heritage Listings.

The 1986 nomination of Monticello and the University of Virginia addresses Criterion iv. with this statement (excerpt is the opening 3 paragraphs):

"Thomas Jefferson's architecture was part of a movement in Europe that adapted the forms and details of classical architecture to contemporary buildings. Neoclassicism was a movement that attracted the intellectual elite of Europe which studied literature, philosophy, and languages of antiquity. The neoclassical era in Europe covers a major portion of the eighteenth century, from the 1730s to the end of the century.

In a larger sense, eighteenth century neoclassicism can be viewed as a "result of the general Humanistic tradition that emerged in the Renaissance and continued from Palladio through Inigo Jones and Lord Burlington in England to the Adams Brothers and the Greek revival." [13] However, in the span of history from the 1730s to the 1790s, in the Age of Reason, European architecture developed its own neoclassical form that stands out from its predecessors and successors in its focus on geometric and rational shapes that spoke of nobility, grandeur, and simplicity.

Jefferson joined in this revivalist spirit as no other American did before him. His adaptation of classical forms was more strictly interpreted with public buildings, such as the Virginia state capitol and the University of Virginia, where entire classical temples were used. For domestic architecture, his adaptation of classicism was looser and reached a lesser degree of purity. Although Jefferson was influenced by this movement, he adapted it to the American scene, barely removed from the frontier, and made it uniquely his own."

Jefferson's State Capitol is his most literal interpretation of Classical architecture of all of his known works. Up to 1789, the Redwood Library in Newport Rhode Island (Peter Harrison) was the only building in the United States that used part of a temple form. Inspired by English, Italian and French architects who were exploring Andrea

Palladio and the original monuments, the Capitol is the result of an international neoclassical movement. More properly Classical Revival style, the Capitol was inspired directly from a Roman temple. The adaptation of a religious or memorial temple for a government use incorporates detailing derived from various Anglo-Palladian designs (the central Rotunda is possibly a quote of the central hall at Inigo Jones' Queen's House, Greenwich, England). At the time the Capitol was constructed, there were examples of indigenous building and vernacular colonial construction introduced by English, French, Spanish, and Dutch settlers. The most sophisticated architectural designs in the former colonies, and there were only a modest number of examples, were scaled down versions of English Palladian country houses. Jefferson's Capitol building was a strong stylistic statement planted amongst a functional or utilitarian architectural environment, especially when the young city of Richmond was barely 50 years old when the building was finished. The strong statement of the Capitol's architecture was observed by foreign travelers and by others outside of Virginia and commented upon. While Monticello and the University of Virginia capture a complex combination of Palladian form and detail, the Capitol stands as Jefferson's most pure quote of an ancient monument, the earliest example of a pure Roman temple used by a government and a building that would have transcendent value over the next 200 years.

The building was praised by visitors and architects. The Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt wrote in 1796:

"This building, which is entirely of brick, is not yet coated with plaster: the columns are destitute of bases and capitals: but the interior and exterior cornices are finished, and are well executed. The rest will be completed with more or less speed: but, even in its present unfinished state, this building is, beyond comparison, the finest, the most notable, and the greatest, in all America. The internal distribution of its parts is extremely well adapted to the purposes for which it is destined."

Robert Mills (1781-1855), a contemporary of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, had the opportunity to spend time with Jefferson. He was to later design the annex on the University of Virginia Rotunda.

Mills remarked in 1853, near the end of his life:

"The first introduction of Architecture in Virginia after our Revolutionary War, was the erection of a new Capitol in the city of Richmond....The building is situated on a high eminence, and commands an extensive prospect. I remember the impression it made in my mind when I first came in view of it, approaching from the south. It gave me an idea of the effect of those Greek Temples, similarly situated, which are the admiration of the world.

- v. *be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the*

environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;

____ This criterion applies to the property I am proposing

Reason: _____

- vi. *be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);*

 X This criterion applies to the property I am proposing

Reason:

Summary Statement

The tendency towards Classical architecture in the eighteenth century was part of the Enlightenment spirit of the age. Drawing upon a design from the Roman Republic was an extension of Jefferson's personal intellectual approach to life, concomitant with his political and philosophical beliefs. The bold Virginia State Capitol was meant as an inspiration to draw others towards his view of the future of Virginia, and the United States. With his temple on the hill, Jefferson married both the political tradition of the Roman Republic and architecture concepts that had descended from Renaissance Italy through England and France.

Detailed Statement

The Virginia State Capitol shares this criterion with Jefferson's two other World Heritage Listings.

The 1986 nomination of Monticello and the University of Virginia addresses Criterion vi. with this statement (excerpt is the opening paragraph):

"Thomas Jefferson's architecture grew out of his lifelong involvement with ancient languages, literature, history, and philosophy. His architecture reflected his high regard for the classical civilizations of Rome and Greece and was part of the classical trend that swept through Europe in the eighteenth century. To him, the neoclassical movement was more than a trend."

Jefferson was very literal in his own recounting of why he chose the Roman Classical design. In his 1821 memoir he notes:

"Thinking it a favorable opportunity of introducing into the State an example of architecture in the classic style of antiquity, the Maison Quarree of Nismes, an ancient Roman temple, being considered as the most perfect model existing of what may be called Cubic architecture...." (Jefferson quoted by Kimball, 2002 Edition p.5)

In a letter to James Madison, September 20, 1785, he notes again his inspiration:

“We took for our model what is called the Maison-quarree of Nismes, one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful and precious morsel of architecture left to us by antiquity. It was built by Caius and Lucious Caesar and repaired by Louis XIV, and has the suffrage of all judges of architecture who have seen it, as yielding to no one of the beautiful monuments of Greece, Rome, Palmyra and Balbec which late travelers have communicated to us. It is very simple, but it is noble beyond expression, and would have done honour to our country as presenting to travellers a morsel of taste in our infancy promising much for our maturer age.” (Kimball, 2001 p.6)

The Virginia State Capitol was meant to be a literal quotation of Roman architecture. The resulting building represents an international composite of Roman, English, French and Italian architectural design.

Jefferson’s strong intention of introducing an architecture that would properly represent the state follows his vision of a Republican democracy.

Augmenting the architecture, Jean Antoine Houdon’s statue of George Washington stands inside the ceremonial Rotunda of the building. Drawn from a life mask the statue is the most accurate known representation of Washington. Washington is honored in the Capitol as Roman heroes were honored in the Maison Carrée.

Greatly inspired by the philosophies of the Enlightenment, Jefferson sought to extend the legacy of the Roman Republic and establish an appropriate architectural symbol for the new country.

- vii. *contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;*

_____ This criterion applies to the property I am proposing

Reason: _____

- viii. *be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;*

_____ This criterion applies to the property I am proposing

Reason: _____

- ix. *be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;*

_____ This criterion applies to the property I am proposing

Reason: _____

- x. *contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.*

_____ This criterion applies to the property I am proposing

Reason: _____

3.b. Proposed statement of outstanding universal value

Based on the criteria you have selected just above, provide a brief **Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value** summarizing and making clear why you think the property merits inscription on the World Heritage List. If adopted by the World Heritage Committee, the statement “will be the key reference for the future effective protection and management of the property.”

*Explanation: This statement should clearly explain the **internationally** significant values embodied by the property, **not** its **national** prominence.*

“Outstanding Universal Value” is formally defined as “... cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole.”

Cultural property

For example, a cultural World Heritage Site may be a unique survival of a particular building form or settlement or an exceptional example of a designed town or the best work by a great internationally recognized architect. It may be a particularly fine or early or rich survival and it may bear witness to a vanished culture or way of life, or ecosystem. Elements to consider for inclusion in the statement may be such cardinal facts about the site as:

- *Historic Context*
- *Period of International Significance*
- *Internationally Significant Dates*
- *Internationally Significant Groups, Persons, Events*
- *Cultural Affiliation*

Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value: Virginia State Capitol

Thomas Jefferson's Virginia State Capitol was the first Temple-form building to be used for a government building in the United States—it marked the beginning of the Classical Revival style in North America. While the strong influence of Classical architecture had made impressions in North America prior to the 1780s, Jefferson's Virginia Capitol was one of the most pure statements of this form up to that date. Jefferson's earlier version of Monticello exhibited clear Palladian influence, and Peter Harrison's Redwood Library, c. 1750, in Newport, Rhode Island, is a small scale partial temple form building that features strong Anglo Palladian influence. Conceived by Jefferson in 1785-1786, his design comes only two years after the end of the American Revolution. It is clear from Jefferson's writings that he intended the Capitol to make a significant impression. With a new nation possessing buildings mostly of utilitarian architecture, vernacular in nature and style, he felt compelled to set forth a possible national style for a government building. Jefferson's five-year stay in Paris (including brief trips to other countries) gave him the opportunity to get beyond pattern books. He was exposed to a great variety of high style designs, and made a visit to see the Maison Carrée at Nîmes. Jefferson collaborated with distinguished French architect Charles-Louis Clerisseau. Clerisseau acted as a strong influence on Jefferson's decision to use the ancient Roman example. The involvement of French master architecture model builder Jean-Pierre Fouquet, and the survival of the 1785-1786 model confirms that the design of the Capitol is ultimately an interaction of international minds: Jefferson brought his knowledge of pattern book Palladian architecture to meld with French designers who encouraged the choice of a pure Classical form. Furthermore, Jean-Antoine Houdon's statue of George Washington had been part of the ceremonial plan and added another level of international involvement in the design for the building.

While there is clearly great international architectural pattern book inspiration for Monticello and the University of Virginia, the Virginia State Capitol is more directly derived from an actual Roman temple that Jefferson visited in person, and has the direct influence from the two French master designers, Clerisseau and Fouquet. The building's most ceremonial space houses the statue of George Washington that Houdon developed from a life mask. In addition to the mask, Houdon, significantly, also spent almost two weeks at Mount Vernon measuring and sketching Washington. Thus, Houdon's is the only full-size, full-length sculpture of Washington done from life. Later contributions to the site also include French émigré architect Maximilian Godefroy, who worked on the Capitol within Jefferson's lifetime and Scottish-born landscape designer John Notman.

Cultural landscapes

Such landscapes illustrate the evolution of human society and settlement over time under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by the natural environment and of successive social, economic, and cultural forces, both external and internal.

N/A

Natural property

For example, a natural World Heritage Site may be a unique existence of a type of habitat or ecosystem. It may comprise assemblages of threatened endemic species, exceptional ecosystems, outstanding natural landscapes or other natural phenomena.

N/A

Mixed property

A mixed property must be justified under at least one cultural criterion (i-vi) under 3a above and one natural criterion (vii-x) under 3a above.

N/A

3.c. Comparison of proposed property to similar or related properties (including state of preservation of similar properties)

Please provide a statement explaining how the property being proposed compares with all other similar or related properties anywhere in the world, whether already on the World Heritage List or not.

*Explanation: Examples of questions that may be useful to consider include whether the proposed property is part of a series or sequence of similar sites belonging to the same cultural grouping and/or the same period of history. Also, are there features that distinguish it from other sites and suggest that it should be regarded as **more, equally or jointly** worthy than they are? What is it that makes this property intrinsically better than others and qualifies it for the World Heritage List? For example, does it have more features, species or habitats than a similar site? Is the property larger or better preserved or more complete or less changed by later developments?*

It will be especially helpful if specific reference can be made to a study placing the property in a global context. The absence of comparative information may indicate that the property is either truly exceptional (a difficult case to prove) or that it lacks international importance. If the results of the comparative review reveal that multiple sites possess roughly comparable merit and may possess international significance as a group, you may wish to recommend that more than one site be proposed, as a serial nomination or as a joint nomination by the United States and another country.

Also please make note of any major works that evaluate the property in comparison to similar properties anywhere else in the world.

Brief Comparative Analysis of the Virginia State Capitol

The application includes a copy of the 2002 edition of The Capitol of Virginia: A Landmark of American Architecture, Fiske Kimball (Revised and Expanded from the 1989 Edition, Edited by John Kukla, Assisted by Martha Vick and Sarah Shields Driggs; With New Introduction by Charles Brownell and an Essay on the Capitol Model by F. Carey Howlett).

While the book is meant to be one of the source documents for understanding the evolution of design and the history of the building, the essay by Charles Brownell includes some new insights into the sources for Jefferson's original concept and some of these examples will be useful for a more complete statement in a detailed nomination form.

The Virginia State Capitol is proposed for addition to the two previous Jefferson architecture listings, located in the Virginia, Monticello and the University of Virginia. A comparison to these two other works is critical to understanding the intentions of his design for the Capitol. Stylistically, the Capitol's more pure architectural quote of the Maison Carrée, a strong Classical Revival statement, differs from his approach to Monticello, his home, and his design for a state university, now consisting of the original core grounds of the University of Virginia.

Monticello evolved over more than forty years, starting in the 1770s, and was a complex layering of Palladian pattern book design—it reflected very personal architectural preferences that incorporated technological advances. The University of Virginia, designed after Jefferson had completed his political career, in the second decade of the nineteenth century, was meant to be a multi-functional instructional tool. The ten pavilions and the Rotunda represented a uniquely eclectic sampling of designs, with details that reflected English and French interpretations of Andrea Palladio. The complex was intended as an instructional tool for students that also provided what Jefferson viewed was the proper atmosphere for study of the classics. While Monticello and the University are essays in the development of American Palladian design, the Virginia State Capitol stands out as the beginning of the Roman Classical Revival in North America.

The Capitol building was meant to be a strong direct quote of Roman Republican architecture. Jefferson chose the pure temple form from the Maison Carrée. What had been built as a spiritual memorial, Jefferson adapted by borrowing the form for government use. The Capitol was designed to inspire all Virginians to follow the new form of government that had only recently been established.

Jefferson sought out Charles-Louis Clerisseau, who had published drawings of notable ancient monuments (*Antiquités de la France: Monumens de Nîmes*), to convey the concept of a noble temple to Virginia. Derived from the Maison Carrée (built by Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa in 19-16 BC), a Franco-Roman temple in Nîmes, France, the final design of the Capitol was not an exact copy of the temple, nor did it follow Jefferson's details in all aspects. The size of the proposed Capitol was much larger than Maison Carrée and details were changed in order to accommodate the new larger scale—for instance, the Ionic order was used in place of the Corinthian. Builder Samuel Dobie made further modifications on site when he deviated from the Fouquet model and included Ionic pilasters on the sides and rear of the Capitol. There are significant differences between Maison Carrée and the Capitol, but because the written documentation makes it clear, there is no doubt that Jefferson used Maison Carrée as his inspiration.

Jefferson's ideas were part of the zeitgeist of his day. The architectural movements that had been evolving since the Renaissance had drawn details from the Roman and Greek examples,

and Jefferson admired the contemporary work of the French Neoclassicists around him in Paris and he was drawn to the Anglo Palladian architects and their pattern books.

Within the context of other international period works, it is worth mentioning that one precedent can be cited as an example of a temple form used during the modern period. Inigo Jones' St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden is a fine work of English Renaissance design. Completed in 1633, there are few other buildings that have such a simple temple appearance. Jones' design is his interpretation of a Tuscan temple. Whether Jefferson was aware of St. Paul's Church, only visiting England for a very short period while he was Minister to France, is not known.

Also, the design for the Église de la Madeleine in Paris was most likely inspired by the Maison Carrée. Designed by Pierre-Alexandre Barthélémy Vignon, the building had been planned as a church for a long period. When Napoleon commissioned Vignon to design the building in 1806, he asked for a memorial, a *Temple de la Gloire de la Grande Armée* ("Temple to the Glory of the Great Army"). While not complete until well into the nineteenth century, there is an interesting shared source. The Madeleine, while drawing on Roman Classical details, deviates much further from the Maison Carrée in its final design, with an eight-fluted column portico that features the Corinthian order. Regarding its final design scale, the Madeleine is much larger than either Maison Carrée or Jefferson's Capitol. Because of its late construction, the Madeleine is more properly comparable to work of mid nineteenth century Roman and Greek revival style buildings.

German architect, Friedrich David Gilly, designed his plan for a monument to Frederick II in 1797. The central feature of this project is a pure Classical temple set upon a substantial podium. While never built, this idea for a public memorial echoes the memorial function of Maison Carrée and shows that there were others who were drawn to the dramatic statement of the acropolis-like temple placed on the hill.

What primarily distinguishes Jefferson's Virginia State Capitol design from these other above mentioned examples is that he is the first to adapt pure Classical Revival temple design for a government building. There were some other American examples that show some experimentation in the direction of this form. The most notable early example is Peter Harrison's Redwood Library, Newport, Rhode Island, 1748-50. While Harrison's design was not a pure temple form, the portico of his library shows that he had received formal training and the proportions are accurate representations of an Anglo-Palladian interpretation of a temple—more the portico of a temple than the complete form. Jefferson drew from the Palladian palette for Monticello and the University, but the State Capitol is a much more pure quote of Roman architecture.

Charles Bulfinch, twenty years younger than Jefferson, had been encouraged by Jefferson to take the grand tour of Europe and see the ancient monuments that dotted the landscape of southern France and Italy. He was a prolific designer and can be credited as one of the leading architects in establishing the Neoclassical style in the United States. Bulfinch's Massachusetts State House of 1795-98 draws upon William Chambers Somerset House (London, England) and as a nearly contemporary design for a state capitol, it shows the

variety of design that occurred at this period in the late eighteenth century as the United States sought to establish symbols for its government-affiliated structures. While the United States had been established, it is important to remember that each of the colonies still had strong identities and the state houses were built, in many cases, to establish official legitimacy of a strong state entity. Similarly, the federal government was still developing. The contrast is clear between Bulfinch's more Renaissance-derived design and Jefferson's focused intention to convey the pure Classical idea.

Of the original thirteen colonies that formed the United States, there are only five that still use a pre-1800 state house for their current operations: Maryland (Joseph Horatio Anderson, 1772-1779); Massachusetts (Charles Bulfinch, 1795-1798); New Jersey (Jonathan Doane, 1792); and Virginia (1785-1798). Connecticut's original capitol, designed by Charles Bulfinch in 1798, still stands but is not the active capitol building. The Virginia State Capitol is the only Classical Revival design in this group and is more comparable stylistically to later Greek Revival capitols that were built in the nineteenth century such as the Greek portico-fronted Vermont State House, designed by Ammi B. Young in 1857.

3.d. Integrity and/or Authenticity

Explanation: As with a site's international significance, the clear intent of this requirement is that a World Heritage Site's authenticity or integrity must rise to a superlative level. Thus, for example, it is quite important to understand that reconstructions of historic structures or sites or largely restored ecosystems will usually be disqualified from inscription in the World Heritage List.

Cultural property

Authenticity: Does the property retain its original design, materials, workmanship and setting?

YES: ☒ X _____ NO: _____

Comment:

Points of Authenticity:

- Service as the continuous seat of Virginia Government since 1788-89—the building's intended purpose from the outset.
- Open landscape that still conveys Thomas Jefferson's design intentions, wherein the Capitol dominates the site and the Square.
- Interior space that also still conveys Jefferson's functional and celebratory intentions for the Capitol as the most significant space of symbolic value, featuring the central Rotunda with Jean Antoine Houdon's statue of George Washington.

While Capitol Square and the Capitol Building have evolved since 1780, the level of authenticity is high enough to convey the intentions of Jefferson's design vision. Moreover, the Capitol shares this continuity of authenticity with the two Jefferson World Heritage sites of Monticello and the University of Virginia.

As noted, the form and the function of the Capitol has remained consistent, despite material changes in the building over time, the Capitol has been the seat of Virginia's government since 1788-89. During that period of time, the General Assembly met inside the eighteenth-century section from 1788 until 1904. After 1906, the General Assembly met in the new East and West wings. The central Rotunda, with Houdon's statue of Washington, has remained a central celebratory feature since the installation of the statue into the building in 1796. During the 2004-2007 restoration and expansion project, the statue remained in place; a substantial structural casing was built around the statue so it would not have to be moved, even temporarily. It was protected from all construction activity.

The open landscape of Capitol Square has remained intact in front, behind, and to the west of the building. The Governor's Mansion (1813) and the Oliver Hill Building (1895), to the east, are both sympathetic to the Capitol design. The Mansion exhibits restrained Federal-style detailing and the Hill building has a more spare Beaux Arts classical form, in deference to the Capitol. The Washington Building (1922), an early twentieth-century skyscraper, at the southwest corner of the Square, is minimized in height due to the drop off of the hill. Approximately 75 percent of the grounds are open and afford dramatic views of the centrally placed Capitol from areas within the Square.

Integrity: Do the authentic material and spatial evidence inside the proposed boundaries remain in sufficient quantity to convey the full significance of the site? To tell the full story of why the site is outstanding? Is the integrity weakened by the intrusion of discordant and/or abundant elements or buildings that are unrelated to the significance and detract from the visual unity of the place?

YES: ☒ X ☐ NO: ☐

Comment:

Note that that there can be authenticity without integrity, as in a highly eroded archaeological ruin. There can also be authenticity with full integrity of materials, but seriously undermined by the overwhelming presence of newer or inappropriate elements.

Points of Integrity:

- The building has never been moved.
- The form and design has continuously been maintained as the temple form.

- The critical details of the design, the interior spaces, especially the Rotunda, the portico design, wall openings, and system of Classical orders have been maintained since the eighteenth century.
- Original remains of fabric from the eighteenth-century, including all eighteenth-century exterior masonry walls; brick and wood portico columns; and a substantial amount of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century fabric in the area of the Rotunda and other areas of the first floor.
- The open landscape of Capitol Square, which includes a layering of work by Maximilian Godefroy (1816) and John Notman (1851).

The Virginia State Capitol retains its original design, materials and workmanship and setting and conveys the intention of the designer very clearly.

The temple form design is still very prominent, and the significant acropolis-style view of the temple front is intact. The two 1906 side additions and hyphens are subordinated to the primary Jefferson temple section of the building. The architectural designs of 1906, and later renovations, have maintained clear definition between the side additions and the eighteenth-century temple section. The critical interior spaces have been maintained and accurately relate to the pre-1906 scale and architectural detail and finishes of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. The most purposeful ceremonial space, the central domed rotunda, with a console supported gallery, the area that focuses attention on Houdon's George Washington Statue, has maintained its form since the construction of the building—and was a feature that Jefferson included in his drawings of the building.

The design of the landscape is authentic in two ways. The front sloping lawn and most of the western side of Capitol Square is still open so the original dramatic architectural statement of the temple-on-the-hill is very clear. The paths, fountain, and grassy areas include the improvements that Maximilian Godefroy completed as well as John Notman's 1850s landscape design—most notably the circular features that now enclose fountains (encompassed in the suggested boundary).

The materials of the building are authentic to several historic periods. The eighteenth-century masonry fabric (brick) is still present in all outer walls and in some of the lower sections of inner structure, at basement level. Based on recent core samples taken on the columns, according to architect Dr. George Skarmas, the lead architect on the just-completed restoration of the building, it appears that the wooden eighteenth-century columns (which were clad over a brick core) are still intact underneath later concrete surface treatments (that introduced entasis during the 1906 project). There appears to be a substantial amount of eighteenth-century fabric in the Rotunda space. Recent work in that area has revealed that the milled work may date to the original period of construction or the Maximilian Godefroy rehabilitation period around 1816.

A building constructed of masonry, wood and plaster finishes, the Capitol has very few significant modern details that have been added on the exterior or interior spaces. Because the two houses of the Virginia General Assembly were moved into the 1906 East and West

wings, the primary spaces in the Jefferson section of the building have the look and feel of pre-1906 functions.

The authenticity of the workmanship is still evident in the form of the building. Historic views and numerous photographs show that the current overall temple form has not been distorted. The significant detailing, such as the Scamozzi Ionic columns and pilasters were maintained as critical features, as were most other exterior Classical details. The eighteenth-century building did not have grand steps in front of the portico, despite Jefferson's design for those in his drawings. Samuel Dobie made the basement a more functional space by leaving the southern elevation open without steps, introducing more light. In 1906 the steps were added to the portico as more space became available in the wing additions. The 1906 side wings were placed where the original Samuel Dobie stairs (later modified by Godefroy) acted as primary access. The placement of the steps on the front of the portico actually matches Jefferson's original intention to include this type of frontal ceremonial entrance as he had seen at the Maison Carrée.

How do authenticity and integrity compare for this property?

Authenticity and integrity levels are about equal. There have been few modern materials—primarily metals (expressed as metal), large sections of open glass, synthetic composites—introduced into the building to diminish the feeling of authenticity. The exterior and interior spaces still have scale and form that read as elegant eighteenth-century design. Like the University of Virginia Rotunda, some of the earlier materials have been improved: marble replacing plaster, and metal exterior trim replacing wooden trim (the metal appears neutral and could be read as either painted wood, plaster or metal). Similarly to the University of Virginia Rotunda, the Classical design work respected the Jefferson model and drawings—and Dobie's execution; but in the Beaux Arts fashion, many of the materials are more substantial and have higher fireproofing value.

The still largely open Capitol Square landscape reflects a layering that had not been substantially altered since the 1920s. The southwestern corner features most of the modern intrusions. The Jefferson Building (c. 1960) and a low-height parking garage are hidden behind the 1922 Washington Building. The Bell Tower and Governor's Mansion are two buildings that Jefferson would have seen in his lifetime, and both of those buildings have evolved very little on the exterior since the early nineteenth century.

Repairs: If repairs have been made, were they carried out using traditional materials and methods? If yes, please discuss. If not, please explain the methods used and why.

YES: ☒X_____ NO: _____

Comment: See comments regarding the about to be completed 3 year restoration and expansion project in Section 4.a. Present state of preservation of the property, below.

Cultural landscapes:

Authenticity: Does the property retain its distinctive character and components?

YES: _____ NO: _____

Comment: _____

Natural property

Are there intrusions by non-native animals or plants and are there any human activities that could compromise the property's condition?

YES: _____ NO: _____

Comment: _____

If efforts are being made to conserve or restore a site or ecosystem, what is their nature and are scientifically directed measures being used? If the site comprises a unique ecosystem or habitat values, is the area proposed of sufficient size and configuration to contain as complete a representation of an ecosystem or habitat as is practicable or reasonable?

Nature of conservation or restoration measures: _____

Proposed area is sufficient:

YES: _____ NO: _____

Comment: _____

Mixed property

Does the property's authenticity or integrity rise to a superlative level?

YES: _____ NO: _____

Comment: _____

4. STATE OF PRESERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

4.a. Present state of preservation of the property

Cultural property

What is the present state of preservation of the property (including its physical condition and preservation measures in place)?

The Virginia State Capitol has just undergone a three-year detailed restoration and expansion. The restoration addressed critical architectural problems that had been developing since work in 1906 and the 1960s. The work restores the building to its 1906 conditions, with obvious modern features included (for continued modern governmental use and security). The building was substantially updated in 1906 and the materials that relate to that period are now considered historic fabric. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources and Director of the Capitol Square Preservation Council, architectural historian James Wootton, oversaw the current restoration work. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Rehabilitation were followed. The current restoration was not a speculative refabrication of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century building.

A needed expansion of the building was critical for two reasons. The working legislature required more functional space to accommodate the most efficient modern operation of state government. It was also a goal to increase the accessibility for visitors to enjoy the historic site and provide a full museum area and facilities that allow for public tours. Ultimately, the Commonwealth of Virginia wants to encourage open government and access to the building so Virginians and all U.S. and international visitors can experience the historic site and observe Virginia's functioning government.

The expansion was planned to avoid occupying any of the aboveground area of Capitol Square. Thus, the complete expansion utilized the underground expanse at the front of the Capitol, underneath the sloping lawn, between the front wall of the building (portico) and Bank Street. A detailed account of the work is available on the official Capitol restoration project website, shown below. (The website outlines goals of the project and the design of the expansions with assigned uses for the new spaces.):

Official Virginia State Capitol Restoration/Expansion internet site:

<http://www.virginiacapitol.gov/Default.aspx>

Restoration web page:

<http://www.virginiacapitol.gov/CapRestoration/Issues.aspx>

Before any excavation work proceeded, an archaeological investigation was conducted to determine whether work on the hillside would affect any significant sites. While artifacts were recovered, there were no significant sites discovered. A copy of the archaeology report is available for review upon request.

The building is currently in excellent condition.

Are there any recent or forthcoming planned major repair projects? Are there any major repairs needed to buildings or structures that have not been planned or financed?

See the statement above. The building is in excellent condition resulting from a three-year restoration and expansion project.

Cultural landscapes:

What is the present state of preservation of the property (including its physical condition and preservation measures in place)?

___ N/A _____

Are there any recent or forthcoming planned major repair projects? Are there any major repairs needed to buildings or structures that have not been planned or financed?

YES: _____ NO: _____

Comment: _____

Natural property

What is the present state of conservation of the property (including its physical condition and conservation measures in place)?

___ N/A _____

Are there data on species trends or the integrity of ecosystems and are there any on-going or planned interventions to restore natural conditions (e.g., to restore altered topography or manage invasive species and/or restore native ones)?

YES: _____ NO: _____

Comment: _____

Mixed property

What is the present state of preservation of the property (including its physical condition and preservation measures in place)?

___ N/A _____

Are there any recent or forthcoming planned major repair projects? Are there any major repairs needed to buildings or structures that have not been planned or financed? Are there

data on species trends or the integrity of ecosystems and are there any on-going or planned interventions to restore natural conditions (e.g., to restore altered topography or manage invasive species and/or restore native ones)?

YES: _____ NO: _____

Comment: _____

4b. Factors affecting the property

If there are known factors likely to affect or threaten the outstanding universal values of the property or there any difficulties that may be encountered in addressing such problems through measures taken, or proposed to be taken, please use the following is a checklist to help in identifying factors.

(i) Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, modification, agriculture, mining)

Are there development pressures affecting the property? Or major changes in traditional land use? Or demographic shifts, especially in sites still in the hands of the descendants of their creators, or, for example, traditional ethnic communities.

YES: _____ NO: X

Comment: The recent restoration and underground expansion was meant to alleviate the need to build aboveground buildings that might clutter Capitol Square and adversely affect the still stunning view of the temple on acropolis, as seen from various distant approaches to the site. Additional buildings constructed on the Square's open landscape would have also occluded the viewshed from the Capitol of other surrounding historic buildings. Essentially, the underground addition maintains a view of the surrounding Square and buildings adjacent to the Square. That view has not changed substantially since 1945. A few modern buildings are present in the Square area and are more visible from the Capitol during winter months when the trees in the Square lose their leaves. There are no buildings that face the inner area of the Square that date from later than 1922, the date of the most recently constructed building within view of the Capitol (the more modern Jefferson Building, c.1960 and a 1990s low-level parking garage are behind the Washington Building).

(ii) Environmental pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change, desertification)

Are there major sources of environmental deterioration currently affecting the property?

YES: _____ NO: X

Comment: There are no environmental threats known at the time of submission.

(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)

Are natural disasters likely to present a foreseeable threat to the property? If so, are there available background data (e.g., for a property in a seismic zone, give details of past seismic activity, or the precise location of the property in relation to the seismic zone, etc.)

YES: _____ NO: X

Comment: While the building is as vulnerable to the regular threats of natural disaster, such as hurricanes, tornado, and severe thunderstorm activity, which are somewhat frequent threats for this part of the Middle Atlantic region of the United States, the Commonwealth of Virginia, through Department of General Services, makes sure that wind damage that can occur from these events will be minimized. The trees on Capitol Square, including a historic few, are maintained carefully. There are no large trees in the immediate area of the Capitol building (see aerial view provided).

There are emergency operations plans in place and if the aboveground section of the Capitol were damaged and needed repairs, the new belowground facilities have been planned to accommodate the full operations of Virginia government.

Are there contingency plans for dealing with disasters, whether by physical protection measures or staff training?

YES: X NO: _____

Comment: All State Agencies and operational entities are required to have Continuity of Operations Plans in place. Because the Capitol is the functioning site of Virginia's General Assembly, it has a disaster plan; moreover, the underground expansion has increased the security level for public entrance into the building.

See Office of Commonwealth Preparedness web site:

<http://www.commonwealthpreparedness.virginia.gov/Initiatives/COOP.cfm>

(iv) Visitor/tourism pressures

If the property is open to visitors, is there an established or estimated "carrying capacity" of the property? Can it absorb or mitigate the current or an increased number of visitors without significant adverse effects?

YES: X NO: _____

Comment: One of the most important aspects of the State Capitol is access to the citizens of the Commonwealth. Citizens can come to the Capitol and participate in the deliberative process of democratic government. The Commonwealth also places very high value in the historical significance of the building to citizens of the United States and the international community. The state is very aware that many visitors want to see one of the places that Thomas Jefferson designed, or the place that was briefly the Confederate Capitol, or the

place where important aspects of the Nat Turner rebellion were deliberated, just to name a few historic associations.

The 1906 rehabilitation of the Capitol brought the building up to modern fireproof and load bearing standards for that period. The most recent project, nearing completion at the time of this application submission, has preserved the 1906 fabric (which is a composite of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century construction) and has carefully bolstered the construction where needed.

When the building reopens in a few weeks, it will have state-of-the-art fire suppression systems at the high level needed for public use. The new expansion area will accommodate high visitation levels and the newly restored Capitol, with masonry vaulted first floor, will be able, as had been the case from 1906, to carry the weight of hundreds of people who may be in the building at one time.

(v) Other

Are there any other risks or threats that could jeopardize the property's Outstanding Universal Values?

YES: _____ NO: X

Comment: There are no known threats at this time. The building is in its best condition of the past 100 years and the Commonwealth has minimized risks and threats to the site as much as possible. The stewardship level of this property has and will continue to receive the highest attention.

5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

5.a. Ownership

Provide the name(s) and addresses of all owners:

Commonwealth of Virginia, Managed by Department of General Services

Contact:

Richard F. Sliwoski, Director of Department of General Services

Virginia Department of General Services

202 N. Ninth Street, Room 412

Richmond, Virginia 23219

Phone: (804) 786-3263

Fax: (804) 371-7934

Email: richard.sliwoski@dgs.virginia.gov

If any of these owners are corporations or other nongovernmental entities, identify which are public and which private. Identify any traditional or customary owners.

Public organization owners: _____

Private organization owners: _____

Traditional or customary owners: _____

If there are any other authorities with legal responsibility for managing the property, provide their names and addresses:

For properties having multiple owners, is there any representative body or agent, which speaks for all owners? If so, does that representative body or agent have authority to act on behalf of all the owners? If so, provide the name and address of that representative body or agent:

Are there any restrictions on public access to the property?

Explanation: Public access is not required for inclusion in the World Heritage List. Policies in effect should be explained, however.)

YES: _____ NO: X

Comment: Technically, there are no restrictions to public access, but during the period when the General Assembly meets in the building and at other times of government operation during the year (the General Assembly meets for two-to-three months in the early part of the year), some of the offices and meeting rooms are needed for closed meetings and conferences. The Governor and other members of Virginia government also have offices in the building. The public has access to all primary spaces (and are encouraged to observe the government in session).

5.b. Protective designations

What are the principal existing (and pending) legal measures of protection that apply to the property?

Explanation: List, but do not attach copies of, all relevant known or proposed legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional measures that affect the status of the property: e.g., national park, wildlife refuge, historic monument, zoning, easements, covenants, deed restrictions, State and local historic preservation ordinances and regulations, and the like.

List of measures: (See Below) _____

Give the title and date of legal instruments and briefly summarize their main provisions. Provide the year of designation and the legislative act(s) under which the status is provided.

Titles, dates, and brief summaries of legal instruments: _____

Summary of State Historic Preservation Laws and Regulations

The Appropriations Act

Law applies to: Projects or undertakings that will affect state-owned landmarks listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register

Regulating agencies: Department of Historic Resources and Department of General Services

Party responsible for compliance: The state agency initiating the project

The specific provisions for review of rehabilitation and restoration projects are defined in the Appropriations Act Section 4-4.01(s): To guarantee that the historic and/or architectural integrity of any state-owned property listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the knowledge to be gained from archaeological sites will not be adversely affected because of inappropriate changes, the heads of those agencies in charge of such properties are directed to submit to the Department of Historic Resources all plans for significant alterations, remodeling, redecoration, restoration or repairs that may alter the appearance of the building, structure, object, or landscape. DHR shall review such plans within thirty days and submit its comments to the Governor through the Department of General Services for use in making a final determination.

Section V.2 of Division of Engineering and Buildings Directive #1, Revised 1984 (§ 2.2-2402 Code of Virginia)

Law applies to: Proposed demolitions of state-owned buildings

Regulating agencies: Department of Historic Resources, Art and Architecture Review Board, Division of Engineering and Buildings

Party responsible for compliance: The state agency initiating the demolition

The regulation provides that no building or appurtenant structure shall be removed from state-owned property unless approved by the Governor upon the advice of the Art and Architecture Review Board. The Governor further conditions approval upon the recommendation of the Department of Historic Resources and the Department of General Services.

Virginia Environmental Impacts Report Act (§ 10.1-1188 Code of Virginia)

Law applies to: Major construction initiated by a state agency

Coordinating agency: Department of Environmental Quality

Party responsible for compliance: The state agency initiating the construction project

The Department of Environmental Quality provides comments on the environmental impacts of all major state projects (state facility construction, or acquisition of land interests for purposes of construction costing more than \$100,000 with exceptions specified by law). These comments go to the Governor through department secretaries as well as to the project proponent agency and reviewing agencies. The comments represent the findings of all state agencies with applicable responsibilities or interests. Comments are provided to the sponsoring agency in time to permit modifications necessary because of environmental impact. The Department of Historic Resources is invited to submit comments to the Department of Environmental Quality when an environmental impact report describes a project that might affect historic properties or archaeological sites. The Secretary of Administration has approval authority as delegated by the Governor through Executive Order.

Sale or Lease of Surplus State Property (§ 2.2-1156 *Code of Virginia*)

Law applies to: Sale or lease of surplus property by a state agency

Coordinating agency: Department of Natural Resources

Party responsible for compliance: Department of General Services

The Department of General Services shall request the written opinion of the Secretary of Natural Resources regarding whether the sale of a state-owned property is a significant component of the Commonwealth's natural or historic resources, and if so how to protect the resource in the event of its sale. The Department of Historic Resources, through the Secretary of Natural Resources, shall provide comments regarding the affect that the transfer of state-owned property will have on historic and archaeological resources significant to the Commonwealth. The Department of General Services shall make the comments of the Secretary of Natural Resources known to the Governor who shall provide prior written approval before the Department may proceed to sell the property.

Virginia Antiquities Act: duties of the director of the Department of Historic Resources (§10.1-2301 *Code of Virginia*)

Law applies to: archaeological research on state owned or state-controlled land

Coordinating agency: Department of Historic Resources

Party responsible for compliance: The party proposing the research/survey

Summary:

The Act directs the Director of the Department of Historic Resources to undertake the following duties: coordinate all archeological research on state-controlled land and in state archeological sites and zones; coordinate a survey of significant archeological sites located on state-controlled land, and upon request, survey and officially recognize significant archeological sites on privately owned land; identify, evaluate, preserve, and protect sites and objects of antiquity which have historic, scientific, archeological, or educational value and are located on state-controlled land or on state archeological sites or zones; protect such sites and objects from neglect, damage, or destruction; ensure that such sites and objects are identified, evaluated, and properly explored so that adequate records may be made; encourage private owners of designated state archeological sites to cooperate with the Commonwealth to preserve the site; and encourage a statewide archeological public education program.

Are the protections in perpetuity or are there potential gaps in the protection?

YES: _____ NO: X

Comment: The laws and regulations of the Commonwealth of Virginia are in place. They can be modified by the General Assembly, but the current laws protecting historic resources have been in place, in some cases, more than forty-to-sixty years. At this time, and in recent years, there has been no serious interest in substantially changing these laws.

Are there any traditional ways in which custom safeguards the property?

YES: X NO: _____

Comment: The tradition of the Virginia General Assembly to meet in Thomas Jefferson's building since 1788-89 has continued to this day with only brief interruptions when physical events to the building required temporary meeting sites, .e.g. when the 1870 structural failure occurred and repairs were made, or during the most recent restoration and expansion project.

The custom of using this highly revered and symbolic building has made it a traditional cultural place for the citizens of Virginia. Virginians view the preservation of this site as one of the state's highest historic preservation priorities.

5.c. Means of implementing protective measures

Will the owner(s) be responsible for ensuring that the nominated property will be protected in perpetuity, whether by traditional and/or statutory agencies? If no, identify who will be responsible.

YES: X NO: _____

Responsible entity other than the owner: The official management entity of the Capitol and Capitol Square is the Virginia Department of General Services.

What is the adequacy of resources available for this purpose? Please briefly explain your reasoning.

The Virginia State Capitol is viewed as one of the most symbolically important buildings in Virginia, and it is noted by its status as a National Historic Landmark, as a significant building to the United States. While the building houses a museum, its symbolic vitality is expressed more by its continuing role as the seat of government, in Jefferson's temple of democracy. The General Assembly realized that proactive measures needed to take place in order to keep the Capitol Building from deteriorating. Reaching nearly the 100-year point since the last substantial large-scale repairs were made on the building, the General Assembly agreed to allocate funds to restore the building and make an expansion. The substantial project has repaired structural problems and the maintenance level required for the building will be less than in recent years. Had the recent work not been conducted, the water damage to lower masonry and a failing gutter system would have continued to erode the eighteenth-century brick walls—an unacceptable condition.

Funding for the preservation of the building was a recent high priority and now with much needed work completed, funds should be adequate for ongoing maintenance. The underground expansion area will, to a certain extent, alleviate some of the wear and tear on the building by moving more activity out of the eighteenth- and early twentieth- century sections of the building.

5.d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

Explanation: List, but do not attach, plans of which you are aware that have been officially adopted or are currently under development by governmental or other agencies that you believe directly influence the way the property is developed, conserved, used or visited. Include the dates and agencies responsible for their preparation and describe their general nature, including whether they have the force of law. It is recognized that this information may be difficult to compile and that it may be difficult to decide what to include, but the information will be very useful in determining how well the property is protected.

See State plan in 5.e.

5.e. Property management plan or other management system

Is there a formal management plan or other management system for the property? If yes, when was it last updated? If not, is one in preparation and when will it be completed? (*It is not necessary to provide copies, but a summary can be included if one is available.*)

YES: X

NO:

Comment: The Virginia State Capitol Master Plan was developed by Wallace Roberts and Todd, LLC, in March 2005. The Governor of Virginia, the Director of Department of General Services, Virginia House Appropriations Committee, Virginia Senate Finance Committee, and Capitol Outlay Sub-Committee are all responsible for implementation of the plan.

A copy of this plan is available for review on the internet:

<http://deb.dgs.virginia.gov/DEB/CapMstrPlan.asp>

Is this management plan or other management system being effectively implemented?

YES: X NO:

Comment: The management plan has led to the need to conduct a significant restoration and rehabilitation of the building. The recent project started in 2004 and is nearing completion for reopening of the building in Spring 2007. The Virginia Department of General Services will continue ongoing maintenance after the project is complete.

The adjacent Patrick Henry Building and the Oliver Hill Building were both rehabilitated within the past six years. Both buildings are considered historic and the work was conducted using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

6. MONITORING

Because monitoring the condition of a property is not essential to a decision as to whether a property meets the basic qualifications for nomination to the World Heritage List, no information about the property's monitoring program is being requested at this time. If the property is subsequently added to the U.S. Tentative List, a set of key indicators for assessing the property's condition, the arrangements for monitoring it, and information on the results of past monitoring exercises will be required to complete the nomination of the property for inscription on the World Heritage List.

7. DOCUMENTATION

7.a Photographs, slides, and other audiovisual materials

If recent images (prints, slides and/or, where possible, electronically formatted images, videos and aerial photographs) are available that give a good general picture of the property, please provide a few photographs and/or slides. If available, film/video, or electronic images may also be provided. They should give a good general picture of the property and illustrate the qualities/features that you believe justify the nomination of the property to the World Heritage List. (Ten views or so should be adequate for all but the most complicated properties.)

Please label the images you supply and provide a separate list of them here, including the photographer's name. Please do not include any copyrighted images or other images to which you do not possess the rights or do not have permission.

Note: Some images are included at the end of the document, along with maps and plans. A separate package is part of this application and includes:

- 1) Larger format images
- 2) Book: Capitol of Virginia: A Landmark of American Architecture, Fiske Kimball
- 3) Larger format maps
- 4) Print out of United States Library of Congress Historic American Building Survey materials

8. CONTACT INFORMATION**8a. Preparer/Responsible Party for Contact:****Name:** Marc C. Wagner**Title:** Architectural Historian/Director of Resource Information Division**Address:** Virginia Department of Historic Resources/ 2801 Kensington Avenue**City, State/Territory, Zip Code:** Richmond, VA 23221**Telephone:** 804-367-2323 Extension 115**Cellular phone:** 804-301-1492**Preferred Days/Hours for Contact:** Monday-Friday/8am-5pm U.S. EST**Fax:** 804-367-2391**E-mail and/or website:** Marc.Wagner@dhr.virginia.gov http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/**8.b. Responsible Official or Local Institution/Agency**

If different from the preparer above, provide the same information for the agency, museum, institution, community or manager locally responsible for the management of the property. In the case of public property, identify both the responsible official and the agency. If the normal reporting institution is a national agency, please also provide that contact information.

Name: Same as Above**Title:** _____**Address:** _____**City, State/Territory, Zip Code:** _____**Telephone:** _____**Cellular phone:** _____**Fax:** _____**E-mail and/or website:** _____

9. Signatures of All Owners of Private Properties or Authorizing Officials for Public Properties:

Explanation: No property will be included in the U.S. World Heritage Tentative List without the written concurrence of all its property owners. This is because U.S. law expressly forbids nomination of such sites. In addition, at the time of nomination, property owners must pledge to the legal protection or the development of legal protection of the property in perpetuity.



Signature

Timothy M. Kaine

Typed or Printed Name

Governor of Virginia

Title



Date

(Please attach as many additional signature pages as may be necessary.)



Signature

William J. Howell

Typed or Printed Name

John H. Chichester

Typed or Printed Name

Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates

- President Pro Tempore of the Virginia Senate

Title



Date

Richard F. Sliwoski
Signature

Richard F. Sliwoski

Typed or Printed Name

Director, Department of General Services

Title

3/30/2007
Date

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Signature

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick

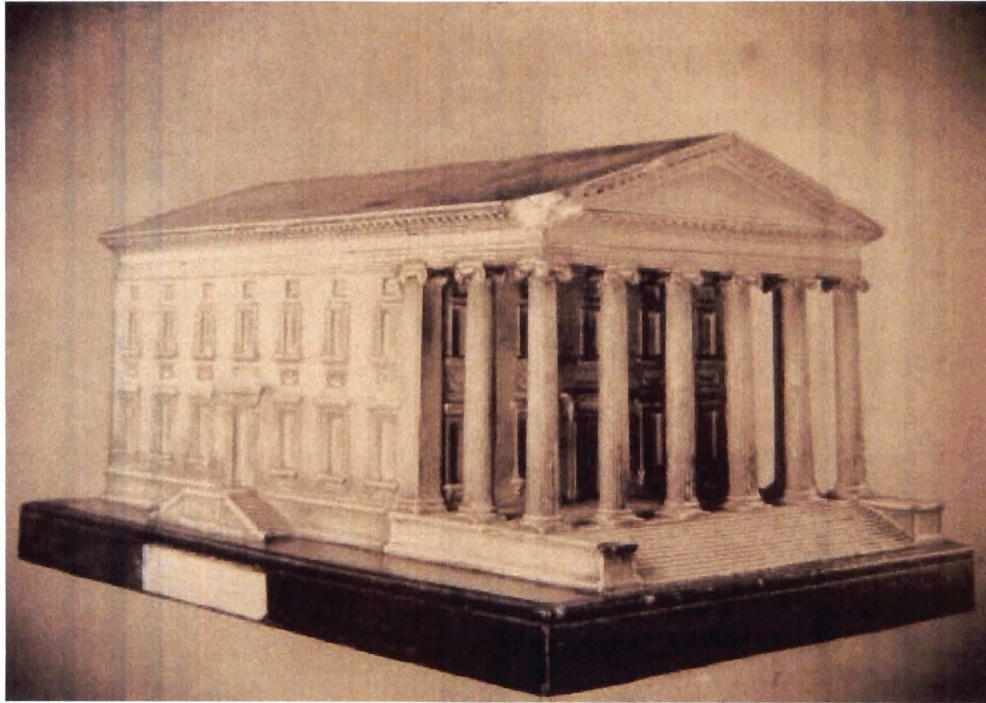
Typed or Printed Name

Director, Department of Historic Resources/State Historic Preservation Officer

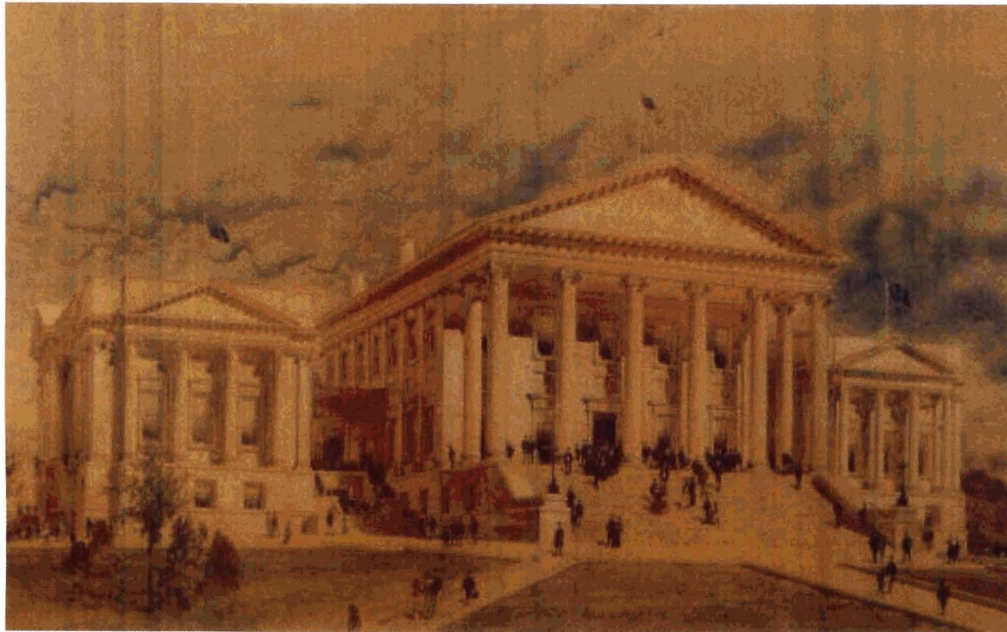
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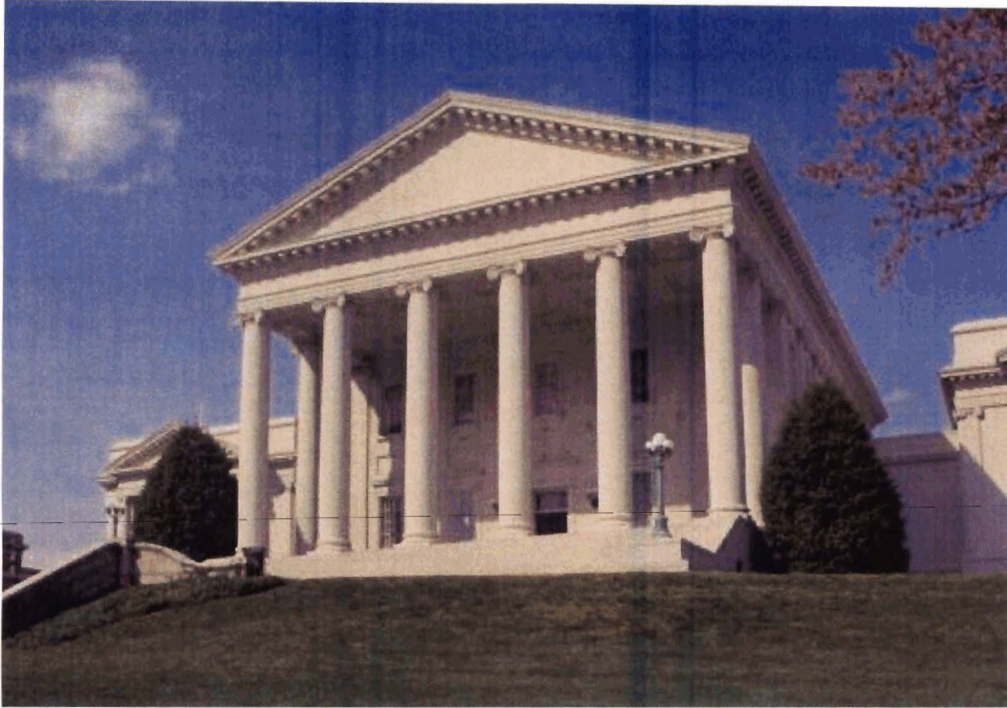
Please note that the resolution for these images have been reduced to facilitate email transmission of the document. Full size color hardcopies will be sent separately of all photographs and maps.



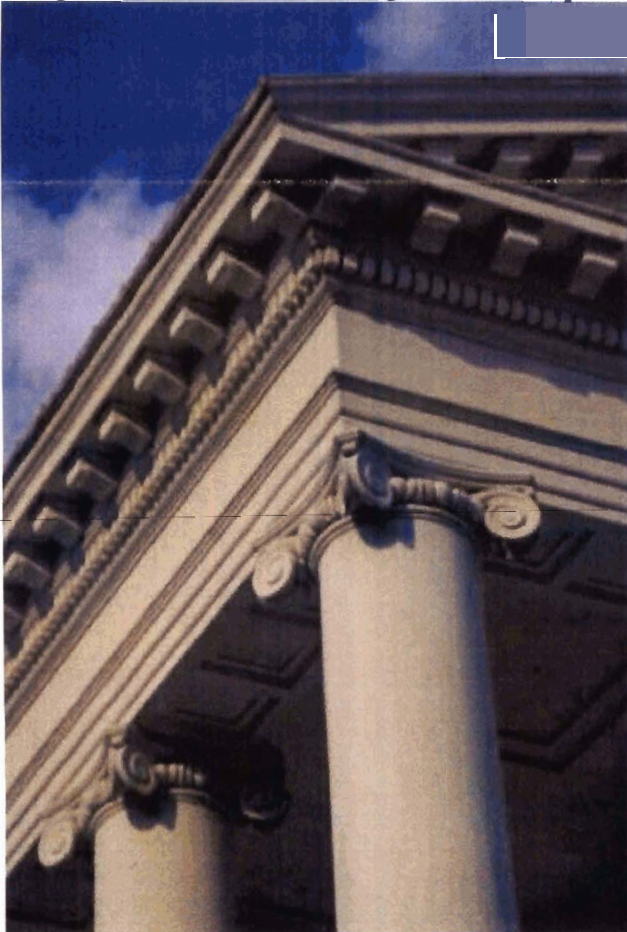
1. Jean-Pierre Fouquet's 1786 plaster model, before Library of Virginia's recent restoration.



2. C. 1904 Noland & Baskervill, Frye & Chesterman, John Kevan Peebles design (unknown architectural renderer)



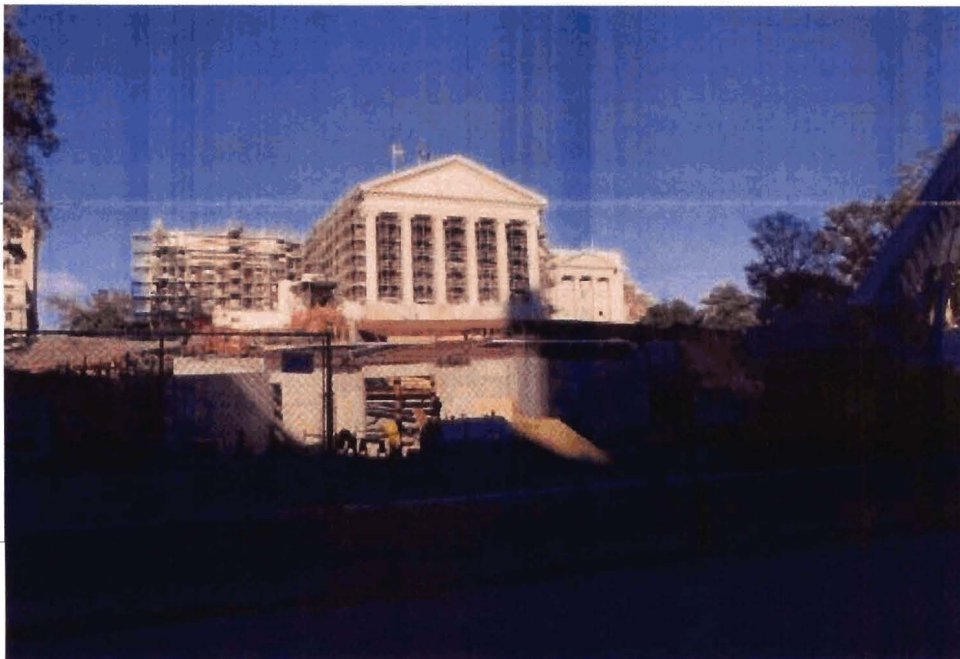
3. April, 2004 view of the Virginia State Capitol from south side (Calder Loth)



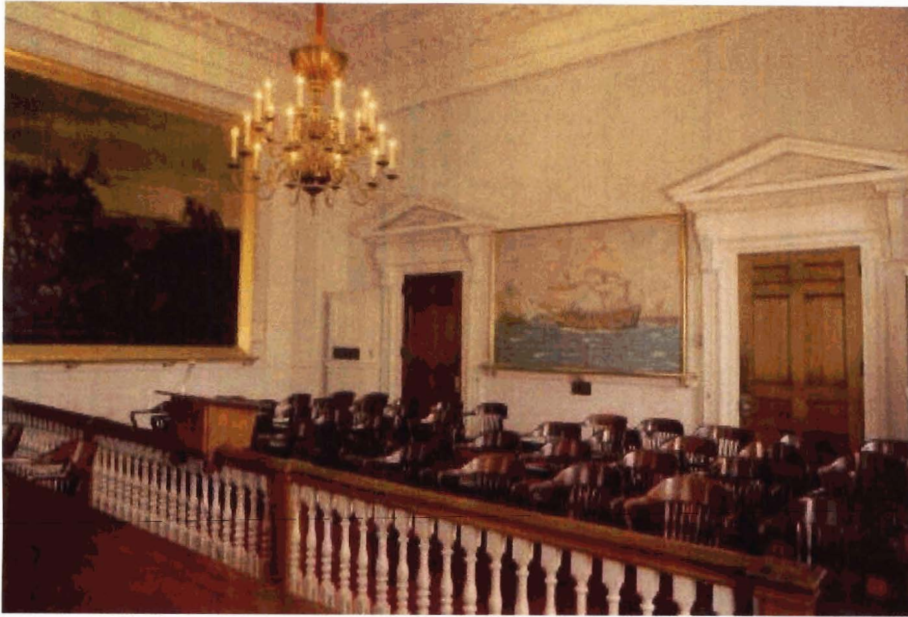
4. Portico detail. June, 2000 (John O. Peters)



5. Construction photograph, from Bank Street, August 2004 (Calder Loth)



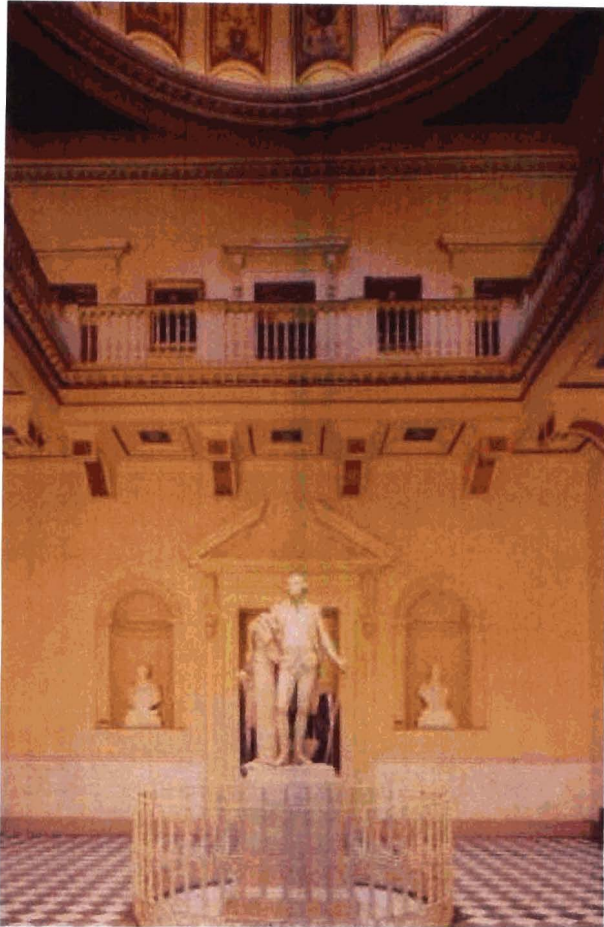
6. Construction photograph, from Bank Street, November 2005 (Calder Loth)



7. Old (original) Senate Chamber, December 1991 (Calder Loth)



8. Old (original) Senate, December 1991 (Calder Loth)



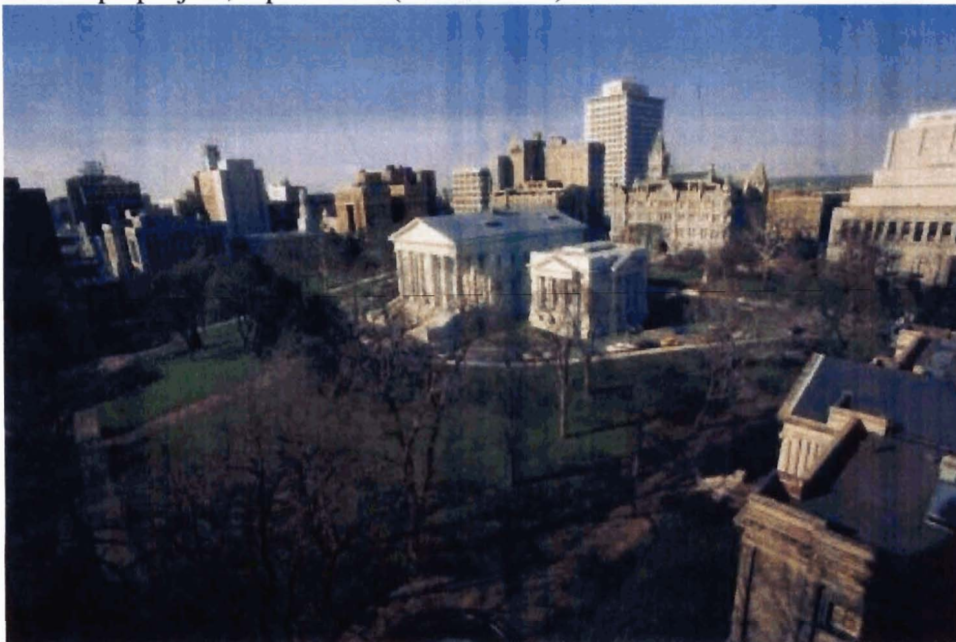
9. Virginia Capitol Rotunda with Jean Antoine Houdon's 1798 statue of George Washington, 1988 (Richard Cheek)



10. Old (original) House of Delegates Chamber, December 1991 (Calder Loth)



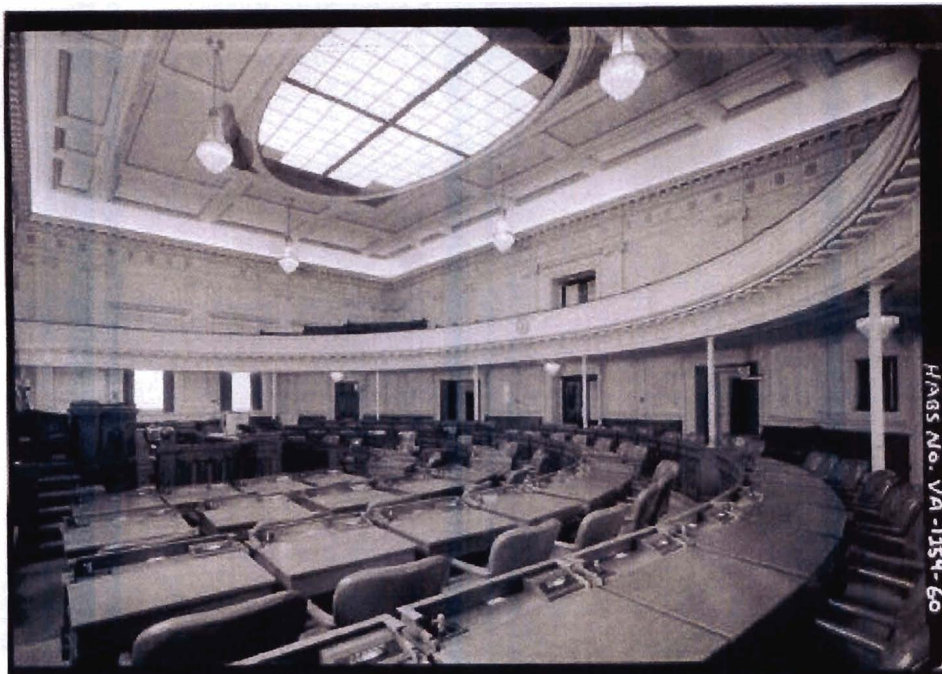
11. Southern view of Capitol through c. 1816 fence, installed during Maximilian Godefroy landscape project, April 2004 (Calder Loth)



12. View of Capitol Square from roof of the Washington Building, view towards west, April, 1974 (Cabell M. Tabb)



Historic American Building Survey number HABS VA-1254/ View towards northwest
(Library of Congress)



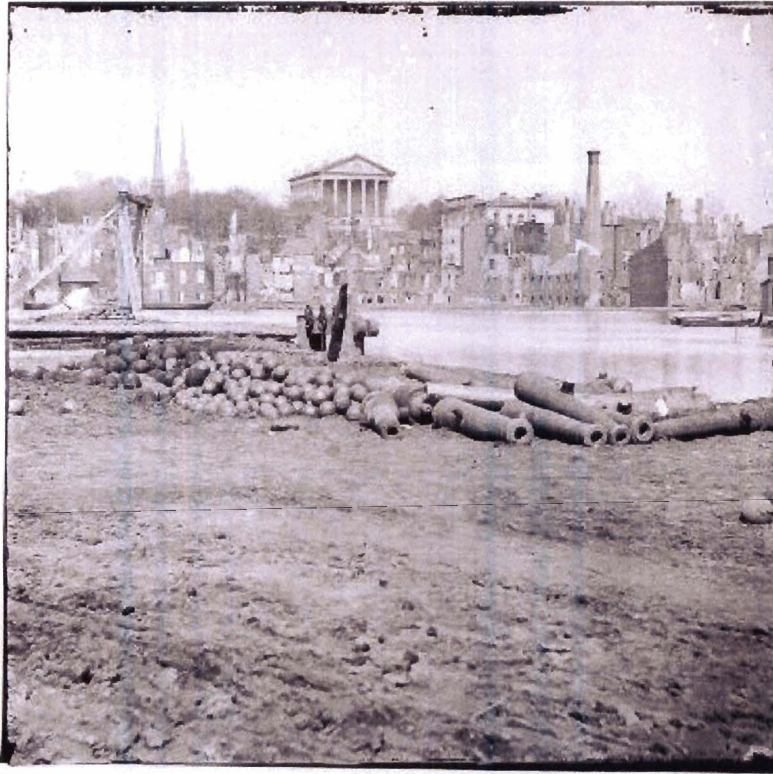
Historic American Building Survey number HABS VA-1254/ 1906 Senate Chamber
(Library of Congress)



April-June 1865, shortly after Richmond surrender (Library of Congress)



April-June 1865, from Federal Customs House, at left, across Bank Street (Library of Congress)

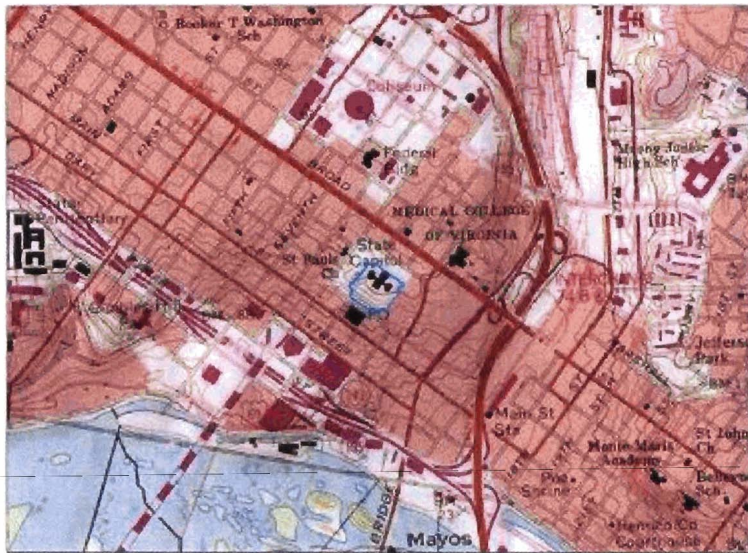


View of the burned district (surrender of Richmond) and the Capitol across the Canal Basin, 1865 (Library of Congress)



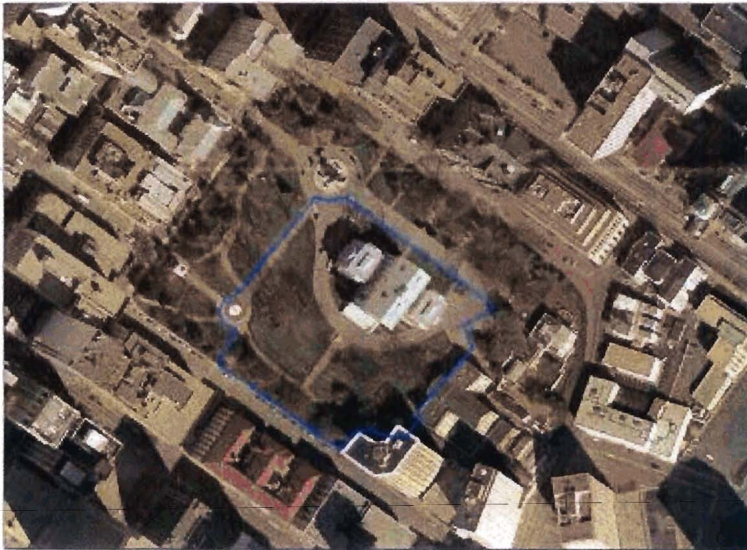
View of Capitol from the northwest, 1865. (Library of Congress)

USGS Quadrangle Map—James River at bottom.



Capitol Square Richmond, VA

2002 Aerial Image with suggested Boundary



Capitol Square Richmond, VA

Capitol Square Landscape Master Plan/Rhodeside and Harwell, Inc.
(Website: <http://www.rhodeside-harwell.com/pages/historic04.html>)



The Plan was developed by the Capitol Square Preservation Council and the Department of General Services. It was approved by the Virginia House/Senate Joint Rules Committee in June 2004 and endorsed by (former) Governor Mark Warner in November 2004.